FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'SHERIFF' REAGAN'S 'SCOWLING', 'CRIMINAL' SPEECH

AU222055 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "A Cowboy in the White House"]

[Text] The spectacle organized on the occasion of Reagan's advent to power was indeed in the Hollywood style. The producer, Frank Sinatra, a well-known Mafioso of the American stage and a close friend of the new President, staged the scene to suit the President's political and ideological concept, in the spirit of conveying to the entire world the right of imperialist America to [words indistinct].

This was also precisely the essence of the inaugural speech delivered by the new head of U.S. imperialism, Reagan, on 20 January. The inauguration speeches of U.S. presidents on Inauguration Day usually resemble the psalms sung by priests. Reagan departed a little from this tradition, coming out and declaring more openly the hegemonistic ambitions of the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie which put him in the presidential chair.

Reagan came to power precisely as a reflection of the further deepening of the aggressive militaristic policy of U.S. imperialism. He came to power in order to take over and further wield the bloodstained baton of aggression, attacks, conspiracies, intrigues, interventions and perfidy of U.S. perialism throughout the world. The national revival or renewal announced by Reagan in his speech reflects the ambition to dominate and dictate to the world. The new U.S. President did not bother to conceal this. The racist philosophy with which he is imbued, and the imperialist political mission which Wall Street has entrusted to him, could not fail to materialize in his conception of America as the policeman of the world. We will be stronger throughout the world; we will maintain a strength that is sufficient to predominate; we will act to defend our national security--this is the credo of the new head of U.S. imperialism. This is not merely the well-known language of a McCarthyite and warmonger. This is a further advancement of the policy of U.S. imperialism toward new criminal adventures against the freedom and independence of peoples, against the sovereign rights of nations and people throughout the world.

Reagan intimated new Koreas and Vietnams. The sickening homage that he paid to the U.S. imperialist aggressions against the Koreans, Vietnamese and other peoples tells the world clearly about the path that will be pursued by the new U.S. President and his administration. This is the criminal path of imposing Pax Americana through tanks, aircraft, missiles and napalm. The new head of U.S. imperialism is scowling to the world in exactly the same way as the sheriff in the cowboy films he himself used to portray. The U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie brought a cowboy into the White House not only in the figurative meaning of the word, but also in the political sense. This is a solution resembling a desperate attempt to repair the big defeats suffered by imperialist America. The strong hand that Wall Street believes to have found in Reagan, however, will only deepen this defeat and failure.

The world is not like the American Far West of the 18th and 19th centuries. In Washington they have not learned this yet, as they do not appear to have learned it in Moscow and Beijing, where they rushed to greet the White House cowboy warmly. If they have not learned this, however, it is the worse for all the imperialist and social imperialist wolves. They themselves will be scorched in the fire which they intend to light under the world.

ARMY DAILY ASSESSES CARTER ADMINISTRATION

AU221738 Sofia NARODNA ARMYIA in Bulgarian 20 Jan 81 p 4

[Ivan Vladkov article: "Carter's Dejection"]

[Text] A festive ceremony is going to take place at the White House today, during which President Carter will hand over power to the newly elected U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. For several weeks the U.S. mass media have widely discussed Carter's inheritance and tried to define Ronald Reagan's presidential image. These days, however, referring to Carter's last presidential message, the Voice of America felt compelled to state with a feeling of regret that the President is leaving the White House in a "state of dejection." The same radio station also ascertained that Carter's main concern throughout the period of his administration had been to secure his reelection.

Taking leave, the President also conveyed a written farewell report to Congress encompassing 76 pages, in which, considering his state of dejection, he neither explains the reasons for his failures in domestic and foreign policy, nor mentions any future prospects. This is so, because after Vietnam and the Watergate scandal, the United States itself is in a permanent state of pessimistic and painful self-analysis, pondering the role it should play in the contemporary world. The shift that occurred long ago in the balance of forces to the advantage of socialism, as well as the hopelessness of capitalism--a system doomed to failure--make such a self-analysis necessary indeed. In this context, Jimmy Carter, as the personification of a society full of wealth and advantages for a minority and full of misery for the broad people's masses, a society poisoned by racism and widespread criminality, was certainly not a personality capable of rising above himself.

Carter's great failure was caused by the striking discrepancy between his words and deeds, since he too was a puppet within the hands of his masters--the monopolists. We all remember that during the time of the election campaign, he promised to reduce military expenditures. As a matter of fact throughout the period of his administration the U.S. military budget increased by $65 billion. On this basis, throughout the period of his administration he sought military superiority over the Soviet Union with stubborn eagerness and zeal.

Thanks to the constructive USSR policy, the SALT II treaty was signed 2 years later in Vienna, but Carter managed to block this treaty a few months after the signing and it has still not been ratified. It is one thing to talk about detente and to recognize the existing, approximate balance of forces, and another not to spare any dollars for producing destructive, modern weapons.

The president's words not only failed to coincide with his deeds, in reading the Bible which he constantly kept on his desk, he did not manifest any "Christian charity," but on the contrary often exhibited his strength with the venom of a professional anticommunist. Last year Carter definitely stated that "the U.S. Navy's nuclear power is sufficient for a manifold annihilation of Russia." Whether such declarations reassured anyone in the United States is uncertain, but it is certain, that most Americans are convinced that the Soviet Navy is by no means carrying bananas and oranges across the ocean.

During Jimmy Carter's administration, the discrepancies between words and deeds assumed tremendous proportions, especially as regards the so-called "human rights" issue. Carter was the author and initiator of this vile demagogic campaign and even promoted it to state policy. The most surprising fact of all, however, was that these lessons in humanitarianism came from a country where merciless injustice is the rule, and the right to work is replaced by the right of unemployment.

The diversionist propaganda campaign about "human rights" was an export item. It served to prove that the USSR and the socialist countries do not respect "human rights" and disregard the Helsinki agreements. Thus, an "internal opposition" had to be created in those countries. In promoting this campaign, Carter mobilized all propaganda and intelligence institutions. Some 3 months after his inauguration, the CIA agents provided him with the first "martyr" from the Soviet Union. This was Vladimir Bukovskiy, a terrorist and convicted criminal who had been expelled from the Soviet Union. However, Bukovskiy himself was of no importance as a person. The only fact that counted was that Jimmy Carter was protecting all those who oppose socialism and that the world should know about it. This propaganda campaign proved highly unsuccessful. The predatory character of imperialism forced smiling Jimmy to bare his teeth. He mobilized the police forces and the National Guard against the people's demonstrations in Miami in order to protect and perpetuate racism. Though constantly speaking about "human rights" Carter was actually defending the right of the rich to exploit the poor.

On the international scene, these rights were implemented through the "right of the United States" to play around with the peoples' destinies. This is what the "vital interests" of the most powerful imperialist state allegedly demand.

In order to protect these interests, "Rapid Deployment Forces" were established, military ships and U.S. aircraft carriers are navigating around oil wells. With the direct participation of the United States, merciless repressive measures are used against the people of El Salvador, who are arising to defend their freedom and national independence. "Human rights" have, thus, long become a pretext behind which the monopolist bourgeoisie is hiding its sinister deeds.

The state of dejection in which Carter is leaving the White House is the logical result of his failures in domestic and foreign affairs and of his unfulfilled dream to be re-elected. The fact that not many people in the United States now sympathize with him shows that he will be forgotten, because he, too, did not succeed in stopping the alienation of the United States from the modern world. The future will show whether Ronald Reagan, the new President, and his team will be able to do so.

BOZHINOV SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT IN SYRIA

AU231005 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jan (BTA)--Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, accompanied by a group of high officials ane experts, paid an official and friendly visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Government. The Bulgarian delegation stayed in Syria from January 19 through 22, 1981. During the stay Mr Bozhinov was received by Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of Syria, to whom he handed a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. During the friendly talks views were exchanged on some political and economic issues.

Mr Bozhinov also met Mr 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister of Syria on economic issues, Mr Salim Yasin, state minister of planning; Mr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf, minister of electrification, and Mr Muhammed al-Atrash, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Mr Bozhinov and Mr 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah noted with satisfaction the successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They highly assessed successes in the political, economic and techno-scientific cooperation achieved after the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Asad, last April in Damascus.

A protocol was signed on the work of the extra session of Bulgaro-Syrian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held in Damascus January 17 through 22, 1981, as well as a memorandum on the development of economic relations between the two countries in the 1981-1985 period.

The two sides reached an agreement on extending cooperation in agriculture, hydromelioration, transport, industry, construction, power generation and electrification, geological prospecting, planning and techno-scientific cooperation as well as on a considerable increase of trade on a long-term basis.

The heads of the two delegations outlined more perfect forms of cooperation whose implementation will bring about new qualitative and quantitative changes in Bulgaro-Syrian economic relations.

Returns Home

AU221510 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] On 22 January the Bulgarian state-economic delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which paid Syria an official and business visit, returned from Syria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Nikola Todoriev and Vasil Khubchev, members of the government, and Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR CUBA 22 JAN

AU221508 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] On 22 January Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed for Havana. He will take part in the 14th session of the commission.

MLADENOV GREETS HUN SEN ON PRK ANNIVERSARY

BK211025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] On 6 January Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. The message reads:

Please accept my warm congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the PRK. I wish the Kampuchean people more and greater successes in defense of their independence and territorial integrity and in building a new life. I firmly believe that on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation the relations between Bulgaria and Kampuchea will further develop and increase in strength in the interests of our two peoples and in the interests of peace, democracy and progress the world over.

BCP, GOVERNMENT PRAISE WINTER DISASTER EFFORTS

AU221800 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 January 1981 carries a 600-word BTA report expressing the gratitude of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers to all citizens, organizations and collectives who contributed to efforts in overcoming the consequences of recent snowstorms and other natural disasters caused by weather conditions this winter.

Workers in the health sector and in transporation, the electric power industry and road construction are particularly mentioned in this connection for their selfless heroism and courage in saving people's lives, supplying the population with food, water and electric power and safeguarding the normal functioning of enterprises and factories despite the great difficulties which occurred. Soldiers of the People's Army, officers, employees of the Ministry of the Interior and members of the engineering-construction forces are also mentioned in this connection. "It is being recommended to BCP okrug committees and to okrug People's Councils Executive Committees to submit proposals to the State Council for presenting the 'civil courage' medal to workers collectives and individual citizens who distinguished themselves by courage, heroism and selfless devotion in the struggle against snowstorms and in rapidly overcoming the consequences of the natural disasters," the report states.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and government also express confidence that the okrugs affected by damages will soon overcome their difficulties and make up for the losses, and that the population in these okrugs will work with even greater enthusiasm in fulfilling the plan and worthily meeting the 12th BCP Congress.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA--Sofia, 20 Jan (BTA)--The "Machinoexport" foreign trade organization has struck a 19 million leva deal with Tanzania on delivery of Bulgarian-made complete plants for manufacture of farm tools and irrigation equipment for the town of Muisa. A factory for manufacture of 11 kinds of wood-processing and metalcutting machines is now under construction to Bulgarian designs in the town of Mashi. The factory will be fully equipped with machinery delivered by "Machinoexport". A group of Tanzanian specialists is being trained now in the Bulgarian towns of Plovdiv and Pazardzhik to handle such equipment. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 20 Jan 81 AU]

CRUDE OIL, GAS RESEARCH--Varna, 21 Jan (BTA)--Detailed researches into the areas where sea probing for crude-oil and gas is due is the main purpose of the new joint Bulgaro-Soviet expedition just begun with the participation of the research-ship "Professor Shokman". The expedition is headed by Soviet researcher Evgeniy Mirlin. Hydromagnetic and echo sounding high-precision researches are being carried out. On the ship which is a sailing research laboratory, there is a modern complex of instruments and computers so that the results of the researches can be processed already during the expedition. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 21 Jan 81 AU]

BULGARIAN-PALESTINIAN SOCIETY--A friendship society with the Palestinian people was founded in Sofia today. The founding of the society took place at a solemn meeting here, with honorary guest Mr Awni Nasir, the head of the PLO representation here. Mr Kiril Ignatov, BCP Central Committee member, was elected chairman of the society. [Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 14 Jan 81 AU]

BCP SECRETARIES AT PLENUM--On 15 January in Sofia, Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries, took part in the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee plenum, at which the Komsomol's tasks on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Jan 81 AU]

COMMENTATORS ASSESS REAGAN INAUGURAL SPEECH

Emphasis on Domestic Economy

AU231122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 81 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "Domestic Problems in the Forefront"]

[Text] The speech made by the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his inauguration on Tuesday has met with varying response. Some call it promising and highly suggestive; others, in turn, claim that it contained too much pathos and patriotism and lacked profundity and tangible content. If we were to appraise Reagan's speech word for word, there would be perhaps nothing special to take exception to. However, the words of the inaugural address sometimes concealed an ambiguous content. Incidentally, Reagan's Tuesday speech was far from being a comprehensive program of the American administration for the coming 4-year period. The new American President has not yet been directly confronted with domestic and foreign problems; it will be possible to evaluate his policy only according to his deeds.

Nevertheless, there are several features of Reagan's speech deserving attention. In the first place, there is the fact that domestic economic problems, evidently a heavy burden in present American life, were in the focus of the speech. In the past, American presidents used to focus more on world politics. It is no accident when Ronald Reagan says that the United States is "confronted with an economic affliction of great proportions." The country is suffering from one of the longest and most persistent inflationary waves, which "threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people." Reagan is aware of the fact that after some time the main criterion in evaluating his presidency be the degree to which he will succeed in leading the country out of its present economic crisis. That is also why he coined in his speech a slogan, which smacks somewhat of searching for alibis: "In the present crisis, government is not the solution to our problems; government is the problem" He stressed--possibly out of farsightedness, but primarily out of caution--that all government employees and other Americans must jointly bear that burden. This was an evident endeavor to impute the responsibility for a possible failure to the broad strata of the American population, albeit the people have no opportunity whatsoever to influence government policy.

For the first time in history a new American President mentioned in his inaugural speech the heroes of everyday labor in American factories and plants. He even turned to all citizens and expressed appreciation for their contribution to what the United States produces. Does that amount perhaps to a new attitude toward the workers class? That is hardly the case; at any rate there is nothing to prove that--apart from words. The 10-million-strong army of the unemployed went unheeded in Ronald Reagan's speech. He had nothing to tell them. He obviously was unable to promise them jobs and preferred, therefore, to circumvent them. The problem of unemployment in the United States persists, however.

Reagan also spoke of the need to raise labor productivity and revive the whole economy to make the United States again the economically strongest country in the world. But people are waiting for specific measures and deeds that would help to implement those resolutions. Such measures and deeds, however, were not even mentioned in the President's speech.

Only several general passages of the speech concerned foreign policy. One can agree with the proposition that "peace is the highest aspiration of the American people." The question remains, however, whether peace will also be the highest aspiration of the American administration.

For the first time in history an American president also said that the strongest weapon, which no weapon in the arsenals can match, is the will and moral courage of free men and women. However, when he attributes that to the citizens of the United States, why not respect that quality when it comes to other nations? The United States was able to convince itself of that in Vietnam, and the present determined struggle of the Salvadoran people, too, is a demonstration of that.

Reagan's inaugural speech contained several propositions that seemed sympathetic at first sight. On second thought, however, one discovers in them a number of contradictions.

On 'Sacrifice', Expense

AU221313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Milan Jelinek, CTK Washington dispatch: "Reagan in the White House: Ostentatious Inauguration of the 40th American President"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jan--Ronald Reagan, who was elected 40th U.S. President in last November's elections, took the presidential oath on Tuesday in front of the Capitol in Washington and thus solemnly assumed his post. The new vice president George Bush was also sworn in.

In a 15-minute address Reagan sang glowing praise of the United States, which he characterized with the sentence--"How unique we are." Words on freedom, God, justice and equality alternated with quotes and recollections of the past.

It was startling how often Reagan used the word "sacrifice." From the diary of a soldier who died in World War I he quoted sentences extolling love for the fatherland, mentioned Arlington Cemetery, where a large number of Americans who had fallen in wars abroad lie buried and spoke of battlefrounds on which American armies had waged wars, not failing to mention the "jungles of Vietnam."

He eulogized the need for peace and voiced the determination to strengthen it, but in the same breath he said that "we will not surrender for it." The United States will allegedly use force when required by "national security." He stressed the idea of American strength, which is--according to his view--the basic instrument of enforcing U.S. foreign policy, but that was all that Reagan said on foreign policy issues.

The major part of his speech was devoted to domestic problems, which he received more or less from the viewpoint of morals. He could not circumvent the country's problems in the economic and social spheres. He declared that the United States "suffers from the longest and worst inflation in history," threatening millions of people. He spoke of crisis and unemployment. He described the situation of American families as "the terror of the growing cost of living."

According to his conviction, the Federal Government's excessive expenditures are the main culprit in the general social crisis. He said: "The government is to blame, not the system." The United States allegedly cannot live on credit; the enormous deficit stifles the economy. That means cancelling federal expenditures for social and medical aid to poor Americans, for education, simply for all the programs by means of which the government has been trying in vain to seal up the broadening gap between the rich and the poor in the United States.

Reagan had nothing else in mind because the military budget is taboo for him. Weapons expenditures will undoubtedly increase at an even faster rate under his administration.

The inaugural address lacked neither words of admiration for America's natural beauty nor appeals to the American people to be united and patient.

The United States will allegedly not come to terms with all its economic and social problems, the seriousness and profundity of which Reagan admitted. Immediately, the new president dismissed words on a decline of American society. His description of the future was optimistic.

After a lunch with leading Senate and House of Representatives figures, the new U.S. President set out from the Capitol to the White House, accompanied by a showy and costly procession. In the evening he visited nine inauguration balls, one after another.

The inauguration took place under extraordinarily rigid security measures. Carter and the new president, Reagan, accompanied by their wives, arrived in armored limousines and watched the parade, in which several dozen military units and brass bands were marching, from behind shields made of bulletproof glass. The security of the participants in the inauguration was ensured by more than 37,000 policemen, the largest number in Washington's history.

The 4 days of inauguration cermonies will be the most expensive in U.S. history. Carter's inauguration cost $3.5 million. The costs of Reagan's inauguration are estimated at $11 million.

The organizers are trying to get a large part of that sum back. The participants in a Sunday dinner in the Kennedy Center, for instance, had to pay $500 each. The tickets for admission to some of the Tuesday balls cost $100. After the inauguration, bits and pieces of the wooden rostrum on which Reagan took his presidential oath will be sold as souveniers!

Other Czechoslovak dailies of 21 January received carry on their inside pages 150-400-word renditions of a CTK Washington dispatch on Reagan's inauguration, the longest of them being a 400-word version in Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on page 2, entitled "A Costly Inauguration." Like the Jelinek article, the CTK dispatch also emphasized the cost of the ceremony and the "extraordinarily rigid security measures." Reporting on Reagan's address, the CTK dispatch notes that he dealt primarily with the "difficult economic situation in the United States." In its account of the foreign policy part of Reagan's speech the CTK dispatch says that Reagan "wants to strive to preserve peace but at the same time will reinforce the military and will not hesitate to use it when it is required to 'preserve the national security' of the United States."

COMMENTATORS SCORE SOLIDARITY STRIKE ACTIONS

Indignation Over Solidarity

AU221122 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czeck 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Unsigned commentary: "Solidarity's Unrealistic Demands; Polish Public Indignant"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Warsaw city transportation's so-called warning strike this Friday and other strike actions of certain territorial elements of Solidarity, in combination with the categorical demand to introduce, despite the current oppressive economic situation, all free Saturdays at once, have increased the social tension in the Polish People's Republic in the last few days. Among a considerable protion of the public they have also evoked a wave of unrest and indignation, shown by numerous comments of citizens in plants, shops and streets in towns and cities, and by the letters they send to mass media. In the letters, Solidarity functionaries are accused of shirking obligations and of endeavoring to delude the broad strata of the population by untruthful proclamations. The predominant part of the Polish public, tired of the constant incitement of political tension and of the palpable everyday consequences of economic difficulties, in fact identified itself--including the majority of rank-and-file Solidarity members--to a considerable extent with the government proposals to gradually reduce working hours in the country.

The government proposal--to introduce this year either all Saturdays as free days in a 42 and 1/2-hour work week; or to introduce two free Saturdays a month with an unchanged number of working hours a day--is also supported by the branch sectors. In the meantime the Solidarity leaders are pushing--inflexibly and with typical demagogy, saying that it lies in the interests of "all working people," regardless of the country's economic situation--the unrealistic demand to legalize the 40-hour workweek immediately. Yesterday the paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY pointed out that their inflexible attitude, enforced by strikes, has now come into conflict not only with the government's realistic proposals, but also with the opinion of Polish citizens who are longing for peace and order and for normal work in the country.

'Irresponsible' Strike Actions

LD221442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The new, so-called independent Polish trade union, Solidarity, provoked today, in various parts of Poland, so-called warning strikes lasting 4 hours. In Gdansk, where the new trade unions have their headquarters, strikes were staged by the workers of the shipyards, dockyards, industrial enterprises and many institutions. The city and state bus transport came to a halt. Provocative posters and slogans blaming the Polish leadership for repressive actions against the workers have appeared in the enterprises. The issue actually at stake, however, is not any repression but the loss of earnings for the missed working Saturday of 10 January by those workers who were confused by strike calls of Solidarity and who did not turn up at work.

The so-called warning strikes also took place today in other towns, such as Bydgoszcz, Poznan, Czestochowa, Kielce and Radom. According to reports from Warsaw the capital city was calm, but the Warsaw leadership of Solidarity has called a strike for tomorrow. The strike is to involve all city mass transport and a number of enterprises in the voivodship.

The goal of this new irresponsible action by the new trade unions, Solidarity, is to force the implementation of the unrealistic demand for an immediate introduction of all Saturdays as free days. The 4-hour strikes, which will mean further heavy losses for the Polish economy, were organized by the new trade unions despite the fact that in the communique on the deliberations held between their leaders and the government last night, the two sides agreed that an immdiate introduction of all Saturdays as free days is not possible in the existing socioeconomic situation.

The fulfillment of the realistic program of a gradual shortening of working time, proposed by the government, is thus being delayed all the time owing to the adventurous and impetuous strike actions designed to create chaos, confuse the working people and undermine the authority of the Polish party and state bodies.

Gdansk, Bydgoszcz Strikes

LD222005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The conflict aroused by the so-called Independent Trade Union Solidarity about the question of free Saturdays is becoming more acute. Following Solidarity's rejection of the government proposal to gradually introduce free Saturdays and its accusation alleging that the government does not fulfill agreements concluded last year in August, the internal situation in Poland is further deteriorating.

At 0800 today ship and factory sirens in Gdansk announced the start of a so-called warning strike in the Gdansk Voivodship.

Work in the port, factories and institutions was interrupted for 4 hours. Bus and streetcar stations were empty. Most of the shops were closed, too. All that was working were city services ensuring supplies of water, electricity and gas as well as health centers.

A so-called warning strike was also proclaimed by Solidarity in the Bydgoszoz Voivodship where most factories were idle between 1000 and 1200.

The strike (?took place) today despite the fact that a meeting took place yesterday between Solidarity representatives and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Government representatives pointed out during the meeting the fact that Solidarity is misusing the strikes for asserting its own demands and stressed that further interruptions of work will have serious consequences in the destabilization of life in the country and a reduction in production.

The organization of so-called warning strikes and the demand to the effect that next Saturday, 24 January, also be a free day prove not only that Solidarity does not take into consideration the current complicated situation in the country but that it also employs indiscriminate means to assert its own aims and thus gravely hampers a normalization of the internal political situation.

Blackmail for 40-Hour Week

LD231228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A further so-called warning strike provoked by the leadership of the new Solidarity trade unions broke out in the capital and the entire Warsaw Voivodship at 0800 today. The public transport system in the capital and several dozen industrial enterprises throughout the voivodship, including the largest. such as the FSO [Fabryka Samochodow Osbowych] automobile factory, the Ursus tractor plant, the Rosa Luxemburg electrical engineering plant and others are all on strike. By this strike Solidarity is applying pressure on the Polish leadership and by blackmail methods intends to compel it to endorse a 5-day 40-hour work week. Its leaders, moreover, intend to complicate the already complex internal situation in the country and, as latest events have shown, they are not in the least interested in its normalization.

More strikes are planned for tomorrow, Saturday, which is a normal working day in Poland.

Dissolving 'Antisocialist' Forces

LD230958 Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Jan (CTK)--Adherence to the Marxist-Leninist principles in theory and practice is necessary if a communist party is to serve the cause of the working class and all workers, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today, stressing that any deviation from this, though temporary, always leads to serious political errors.

The struggle of Marxist-Leninist forces against counter-revolutionary attempts requires restoration of the party's ideological and action unity based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism, and strengthening of the socialist state as an instrument of power of the working class and all workers. It also requires mobilization of workers against anti-socialist forces, dissolution of organizations which have become a base of the counter-revolutionary elements seeking a change of political power, prevention of the activity of all anti-socialist forces by strict observance of the socialist law and a consistent communist education among the workers.

Anti-socialist forces try to cover up their social and political activities with phrases about "improving" socialism, removing bureaucratism, "democratizing" the socialist society on "socialism with a human face," especially in their initial phase, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

In the long run, the class aims of the anti-socialist forces become more apparent, as was the case in Czechoslovakia in the 1968 crisis, it noted.

An active struggle for the implementation of communist principles, against all anti-communist conceptions is an inseparable part of the activities of Marxist-Leninist forces under all social conditions, the daily wrote, adding that the defence of socialism in one country is a matter of the whole socialist community as an expression of the internationalist relations between the socialist states.

A nationalist refusal of Marxism-Leninism as the ideology of the international working class is a phenomenon always accompanying all deviations from Leninist principles in practice and represents a sort of theoretical "explanation" of anti-Sovietism, the daily stressed.

VISITING GDR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RAIL ROUTES

DW221410 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1418 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Fred Bucek interview with the GDR Minister of Transportation, Otto Arndt, on the latter's talks in Prague--live or recorded in Prague]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, the goods exchange between our republic and the CSSR will increase by 20 percent in this 5-year period. This spells a one-fifth greater burden on the transport routes in general and the railroad in particular. Comrade Minister, is that possible at all, considering only the line between Bad Schandau and Usti Nad Labem? Did you find any solutions during your talks here in Prague?

[Answer] In keeping with the results of the talks held by our Prime Minister, Comrade Stoph, with the premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Strougal, and in keeping with the long-term trade agreement concluded the other day, the transport minister of the CSSR and I dealt with the problems that might result for the transport sector; we discussed them at our conference here in Prague. I may state that common proposals concerning solutions have been advanced, proposals which are primarily aimed at creating additional reserves through further rationalization measures and an improved technology at the border-crossing points, specifically at Bad Schandau and Decin, so as to get more trains to travel that route.

At the same time, we agreed to furtherworking (?bases) for long-term measures so as to create on both sides, through an increase in the capacities by means of enlargement measures, the prerequisites for considerably increasing the potential [word indistinct] figures.

[Question] Surely the railroad will not be able to handle the immense quantity of goods all by itself. Is it not true, hence, that inland shipping gains greater significance than heretofore, comrade minister?

[Answer] Yes, in particular also because inland shipping is a highly energy-conserving transport means, and this problem is of special interest to both sides. For this reason we agreed to step up ship transport on the Elbe River above all for specific types of bulk-goods cargoes. In this respect we concluded concrete agreements.

[Question] Let me get back once more to the railroad. In our country, in the GDR, many railroad workers are competing for greater punctualtiy and cleanliness in passenger transport. There is still a great deal on both sides that elicits criticism of border-crossing transport. Will this problem be tackled?

[Answer] We also dealt with this issue in very great detail since this problem interests many thousands or, and this is surely not exaggerated, many million people. We found that headway has been made especially with respect to punctuality and cleanliness. Nevertheless, the results attained do not yet satisfy us. This is why we agreed on further, concrete steps to score more progress in this field of border-crossing passenger transport, especially in the peak times of the upcoming vacation season.

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION CONTINUES TOUR, MEETINGS

LD221402 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has received a delegation from the GDR Ministry of Public Education headed by Margot Honecker. The delegation is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia.

Visit to Bratislava School

AU231220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Bratislava (ADN)--On 21 January GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker and her Slovak counterpart Juraj Busa discussed still closer cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in the education sector. Afterward, Margot Honecker visited the Ladislav Novomesky Secondary School in Bratislava, where she was very cordially welcomed by the nearly 700 students and their teachers. In her speech, she paid tribute to the close cooperation between this school and the Berlin-Koepenik Alexander von Humboldt Secondary School.

In this context, she said: "However, we know that nothing is so good that it cannot be further improved. The forthcoming party congresses of the SED and the CPCZ will also provide manifold stimuli for the development of such contacts."

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR, OFFICIAL

LD222202 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jan (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Thursday Algerian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nur ad-Din Dellici and Algerian Foreign Ministry Political Administration head Nur ad-Din Kerrum.

The officials exchanged views on bilateral questions and international topics.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL ENTERPRISE MEETING

LD222315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The fulfillment of the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the main directions of further progress were discussed today by delegates at the all-enterprise conference of the CPSL at the Tesla concern in Piestany. The deliberations were attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In his contribution to the discussion Jozef Lenart stressed the exceptional urgency of raising the quality and efficiency of all work.

He recalled that this is not only a decisive condition for further raising quality, but is also necessary for the satisfaction of the needs of the entire society, for the dynamic development of the economy and for the harmonious development of people--the builders of an advanced socialist society. In this struggle, said Comrade Lenart, a very important place belongs to the development of electronics, and microelectronics above all. Electronics can and must contribute to the acceleration of scientific-technical development and to the growth of the effectiveness of virtually all fields of social production. Its utilization, as examples show, means a substantial rise in labor productivity, a significant growth of automation of many types of production, and the creation of new possibilities in the greater use of consumer durables.

Jozef Lenart further stated in the discussion that the requirements of the construction of an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia, the structure of the production base as well as the real possibilities we possess, set the demand that we should more resolutely develop the electronics industry in Slovakia and more broadly exploit the possibilities which have already been created here.

It is in the interest of the development of the Czechoslovak economy to develop more speedily those spheres of social production in which raw materials and energy are being utilized to the optimum, and where the findings of Czechoslovak and world science, as well as the capacities and the skill of our workers and technicians, are becoming a material fact.

In the deliberations of the enterprise conference of the CPSL at Tesla-Piestany, Comrade Lenart stressed that in order to achieve a significant progress in the technical standards and effectiveness of electronics production, it would be in our innermost interest to implement cooperation and to turn into fact integration with Soviet scientific research and production organizations. The development of electronics and microelectronics is a condition at present of the fulfillment of the exacting tasks of the entire 7th Five-Year Plan, Comrade Jozef Lenart said in conclusion of his contribution to the discussion.

COLOTKA RECEIVES PRESS, INFORMATION OFFICIAL

LD230030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Today in Prague, Peter Colotka, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier, received Zdenek Cermak, chairman of the Federal Press and Information Office. In the course of their conversation they discussed questions relating to tasks in the implementation of state policy in the sphere of press and other mass communication media.

PETRIK, JAKES ASSESS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

AU230759 [Editorial report] Pragu ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 21 January on pages 1 and 4 carries a report signed "(HA)" on a meeting of directors of agricultural administrations in the Czech lands held in Prague on 20 January.

The participants in the meeting--which was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Czech Deputy Premier S. Hornik and Czech Minister of Agriculture and Food M. Petrik--assessed the results achieved in agriculture and the food industry in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. They also discussed the 1981 tasks and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan which aims at gradually increasing the country's self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs and at creating a smooth supply for the domestic market.

Petrik, informing the participants about the circumstances which influenced the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, said among other things that despite the fact that the volume of gross agricultural production in the 1976-80 period rose by Kcs22 billion compared with the previous 5-year plan, the production plan itself was not fulfilled.

In another part of his speech, Petrik called for increasing soil fertility and for utilizing 85,000 hectares of agricultural land which at present is not being tilled, and about two-thirds of which are located in the south and west Bohemian regions.

Petrik also spoke about the necessity of increasing the production of grain and fodder crops in the coming year. As regards bulk fodder, he said there will be some changes in favor of clover, oats for silage, cabbage [brukev] and other high-yield annual fodder crops.

Speaking about sugar beets, Petrik told the meeting that the per hectare yield should stabilize at 38 tons at least, with a 16 percent sugar content.

He also said that in view of the situation in the fodder supply, exceeding the production tasks in pigs for slaughter, poultry and eggs "is not an all-social interest" this year, and that it will be sufficient to fulfill them 100 percent to assure a smooth supply of the market.

Speaking about capital investment, Petrik said that only three "centralized" projects will go into construction this year: a silo in Zdislavice, a malt plant in Nymburk and a freezing plant [mrazirna] in Opava. This should facilitate finishing some of the projects currently under construction.

Jakes, who also addressed the meeting, said among other things that "exceeding the planned production of animal products last year cost us about 500 million foreign currency korunas for fodder imports for production that was not planned."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 January on page 2 carries a CTK report on the meeting, in which Petrik is reported as saying that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the gross plant production was fulfilled only 93.4 percent and the gross animal production plan 99.1 percent. It has been estimated that gross agricultural production in the Czech lands in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be about Kcs9.7 billion below the planned target.

In 1981, the gross agricultural production in the Czech lands--compared with 1980--is expected to increase by 1.9 percent, Petrik said.

Jakes at Knoviz Cooperative

LD222046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Summary] An all-enterprise meeting of communists of the Unified Agricultural Cooperative of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship was held today at Knoviz in Kladno District.

"Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the discussion. He paid tribute to the results achieved by the cooperative as well as to the efforts expanded by its members in fulfillment of the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress. This was reflected both in the economic field, in the care for working people and, in cooperation with national committees, in the implementation of electoral programs. In spite of the successes which have been achieved, Comrade Jakes continued, we cannot yet be fully satisfied. Reserves exist above all in the quality of work which is reflected in yields, in the yield of farm animals, in the consumption of fodder and in the utilization of machines. Their exploitation can significantly contribute to the strengthening of our self-sufficiency in the production of food. At present good preparation for spring work, a condition for a successful start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, is the most important consideration, showing progressive methods of work and examples of the best ones. Comrade Jakes stressed that the initiative of communists has to play a decisive role at all work places."

STATISTICS OFFICE REPORTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD222350 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jan (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak economy continued to develop in 1980 even in the complicated conditions. The economic potential rose and on this basis the high living standard was maintained and the social certainties of the population were strengthened, according to a report of the federal office of statistics on economic development and the implementation of the plan last year.

According to preliminary data, the national income rose by three percent as compared with 1979, industrial production grew by 3.2 percent, agricultural production by six percent and building works by 1.3 percent. Structural changes in economy continued and exports rose more quickly than imports.

Despite certain improvement, the effectiveness of economy is not increasing as quickly as required. In particular, there has been no distinct reduction in the consumption of raw materials, which are gained with ever bigger difficulty, and energy. The supplier-customer relations were not on the desired level. The influence of science and technology on growth in the productivity of labor, improvement of quality, technical standard of products, and reduction in the cost of production still fails to correspond with the requirements of constant growth in the productivity and quality of labor.

The chemical industry recorded a 2.7-percent growth, owing mainly to the fastly increasing production of chemical fibres; consumer industry production increased by 3.8 percent; food industry production by 1.7 percent.

The cold weather lasting practically throughout the whole vegetation period and thus the belated growth of crops were reflected in the later start of harvest work, as well as in the volume and worse quality of the crop.

The average per hectare yield of grain was 4.13 tonnes, 1.2 percent higher than planned. Good results were attained in the rape harvest, making it possible to substantially reduce imports of oil-plants. The planned per hectare yields of sugar beet and potatoes were not fulfilled.

The production and purchase of animal products were in tune with the intentions of the plan. The low reserves of concentrates from the 1979 harvest had to be completed by imports which created prerequisites for increasing the numbers of livestock. Purchases of animals for slaughter amounted to 1,599 [figure as received] tonnes, 22,000 tonnes more than in 1979 and 4,000 more than the planned figure. Purchases of milk and eggs were also exceeded.

The volume of investment work was 1.2 percent higher compared with 1979 while the planned increase was 2.0 percent. Important projects which were completed include the second unit of the nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice in West Slovakia, the 500-mw unit of the thermal power station Melnik III in Central Bohemia, (?further) sections of the transit gas pipe-line, the Prague-Brno-Bratislava highway and new sections of the underground railway in Prague.

Foreign trade in 1980, just as in the previous years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) was influenced by complicated external and internal economic conditions. The main task was to ensure a higher growth rate in exports as a necessary prerequisite for improving the balance of trade and payments.

Czechoslovakia's participation in the international division of labour, especially with CMEA countries, has intensified. The total foreign trade turnover was 11 per cent higher than in 1979, 8.3 per cent of which accounted for trade with the socialist countries. Export tasks were not fulfilled in engineering products, mainly in exports to the non-socialist countries.

The growth envisaged by the 1980 plan was 3.5 per cent in industrial production, 6.8 per cent in agriculture, and 4.3 per cent in the building industry.

As planned, the share of engineering and branches using domestic raw materials was strengthened. Productivity of labour rose by 2.5 per cent against 1979, but a growth of 2.8 per cent was planned.

Total coal production amounted to 123.1 million tons, i.e. 1.3 per cent less than in 1979. Power supplies were [word indistinct] the whole. The development of power production was positively influenced by higher production of the nuclear power plant and hydroelectric power plants. The nuclear power plant generated 4,500 million kwh, i.e. 2,400 million more than in 1979; and power production at hydroelectric plants rose by 14 per cent.

Production in metallurgy rose by 1.2 per cent and in engineering by 4.6 per cent. The quickest growth was recorded in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants (by 8.4 per cent), microelectronic circuits (51.9), data processing machine (11.5), machinery for ground, building and road works (11.5), textile machines (9.3), trolley-buses (6.8), and automatic washing machines (9.2 per cent).

Altogether 69.9 per cent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade was conducted with the socialist countries. The exchange of goods with the Soviet Union grew by 11.9 per cent.

The turnover in trade with the non-socialist countries rose by 17.9 per cent. Despite the complicated situation on the non-socialist markets, the growth rate of exports exceeded that of imports.

The meeting of the material and cultural requirements of the population further improved. Financial incomes of the population increased by 4.1 per cent, with the average monthly pay of workers (except for agricultural cooperatives) being raised to 2,640 crowns.

Supplies of the home market were continuous but were not always in tune with demand. A total of 127,000 flats were built last year, i.e. 5,000 more than in 1979. The number of finished flats fell 2.1 per cent short of the plan.

BRIEFS

NEW KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY--Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received Phong Sareth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cambodian [as heard] People's Republic to our republic, in Bratislava in connection with the commencement of his diplomatic duties. The Cambodian diplomat also visited the Slovak premier, Peter Colotka, and other representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Jan 81 LD]

CONTRACT WITH NIGERIA--A contract for delivery of a complete metallurgical-engineering combine for machine tool production worth over Kcs2 billion was concluded between the Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise and the Ministry of Industry and Technology of the State of Anambra of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The combine is to start operating in Anambra in 1986 with an annual output of 5,200 500-ton machines. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

ADN CITES PAP REPORT ON WORK STOPPAGES IN POLAND

LD222306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2201 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (ADN)--PAP reports that strikes lasting several hours again took place today in a number of Polish centers. The strike was called by the leading organs of of Solidarity. Affected were industrial enterprises, transport and trade in Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot, Kielce and Slupsk Voivodships, and in the towns of Bydgoszcz, Konin and Czestochowa.

The organizers of the work stoppages want to force the Polish Government to concessions in a number of contentious questions and enforce demands which would further complicate Poland's difficult economic situation.

HONECKER GREETS PRESIDENT REAGAN ON INAUGURATION

AU221315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Washington (ND)--Ronald Reagan, the new President of the United States, was inaugurated in a solemn ceremony on Tuesday. On the occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent Ronald Reagan the following congratulatory telegram:

On the occasion of your inauguration into the high office of President of the United States of America I convey to you my best wishes.

I combine with them the hope that the relations between the GDR and the United States of America may continue to develop based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, in the interest of strengthening world peace and to the benefit of our two peoples.

VERNER MEETS WITH SOVIET SPORTS OFFICIAL

LD222244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN)--SED Politburo member Paul Verner today received in Berlin the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, Sergey P. Pavlov, for a friendly discussion.

Verner paid tribute to the great importance of the Moscow Olympics and congratulated the Soviet sportsmen and women on their outstanding results.

Both sides exchanged views and experiences on the further development of sport for children and youth, the broad participation of working people of both countries in sports, questions of mutual interest concerning the development of sports relations, and international sport.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ROMANIA'S BURTICA FOR TALKS

AU221737 East Berlin NEUES DETUSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--SED Central Committee Politburo member Werner Krolikowski, GDR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, on Tuesday received Cornel Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee, deputy premier and minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for a friendly talk.

The two sides discussed current questions of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. After the signing on Tuesday of the 1981-85 long-term trade agreement and the 1981 trade protocol between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, they agreed to establish all prerequisites for ensuring the punctual fulfillment, with the required quality, of the mutual commitments and contracts, and to support in the industries and foreign trade enterprises of both countries all initiatives aimed at the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the plan targets in the interest of the continuous supply of industry and the population.

KRENZ ADDRESSES HELSINKI WORLD YOUTH ON PEACE

LD200008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Jan (ADN)--The world's democratic youth faces the great challenge of making all young people on this earth conscious of the threat to peace and of mobilizing them to work actively against the danger of war. This was stated by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, in Helsinki on Tuesday at the World Forum of Youth and Students. The young generation in the GDR, Egon Krenz said, is in the fortunate position of "being able to support unreservedly our state's active policy of peace."

The GDR is situated in the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between two diametrically opposed social systems. "It is for this very reason that we attribute special importance to peaceful coexistence between the peoples of the GDR and FRG for the preservation of peace on our continent. All our efforts are aimed at ensuring that no war ever again emanates from German soil. The GDR is fully observing its responsibility in this respect."

Young people, in particular, who have their lives before them, are called upon to play an active role in the struggle to guarantee peace and against the arms race, Egon Krenz stressed. They understand very well that it is a question of a vitally decisive issue to mankind and their own prospects. Young people in the GDR are also noting with concern that "the arms race and fanning of international conflicts increase the danger of war and jeopardize the positive results of detente." It is the order of the hour for the youth organizations represented at the world forum to unite all those "who want to prevent a nuclear war."

Egon Krenz drew attention to the fact that NATO and particularly the United States have gone over to a policy of confrontation. Attempts to alter the military balance in favor of imperialism are accompanied by an intensification of psychological warfare against socialist countries. In contrast to this are the constructive proposals by the Soviet Union and other member-states of the Warsaw Pact. For the international situation to improve, practical measures must be found to limit arms and for disarmament. The readiness of the main imperialist countries to do this is measured by GDR youth not by words but by deeds.

Additional Report

DW201953 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1844 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt from speech delivered by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at the World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament in Helsinki on 20 January 1981--recorded]

[Text] Young people of our German Democratic Republic are of the following view: Since actions of the peoples for the strengthening of peace have increased and thus narrowed the range of imperialist power politics, NATO and above all the United States resorted to the policy of confrontation, aggravation and boycott.

Time and again there is talk of the so-called threat from the East. Unfortunately this was mentioned by one of the previous speakers, too. I would like to ask: What threat can be seen in the fact that the Soviet Union unilaterally has withdrawn 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the German Democratic Republic and what is the danger inherent in the USSR proposal to immediately take up negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles and the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons? [applause]

CONSULAR TREATY DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH BENIN

LD222254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Benin People's Republic, Daniel Dohou, today exchanged ratification documents on the consular treaty between both states.

Fischer and Dohou stressed that the treaty concluded between the GDR and Benin, which now comes into force is a further step on the road of strengthening the friendly relations between both countries.

Fischer and Dohou confirmed their countries' readiness to develop the bilateral relations consistently in the interests of peace and detente, and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR STRESSED

AU221807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 81 p 2

[ADN statement: "Firm Solidarity With the Peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR people followed with sympathy and concern the struggle of the people of Nicaragua until the victory over the hated Somoza dictatorship. It is in line with our country's foreign policy principles that we extend solidarity support to the new Nicaragua in implementing the program of national renewal.

Nicaragua's people's revolution has also inspired other Central American peoples to intensify their liberation struggle against domestic and foreign oppressors. These days, the people of El Salvador, especially, are setting a heroic example of this.

It is obvious that certain imperialist circles are extremely worried over the extent of these actions, the successes of the liberation front and the growing international solidarity with fighting El Salvador. Out of its fear of further democratic changes in that part of the world, the ruling clique in El Salvador is being massively supported with military and other supplies by the United States, and an unveiled policy of interference in the affairs of the people of El Salvador is being pursued. At the same time, attempts are obviously being made to exert pressure on the Nicaraguan people's revolution. In line with a time-tested imperialist pattern, false reports are circulated and charges fabricated that serve as a basis for massive threats and peremptory demands against the people of Nicaragua. As they did to the Cuban people in the 1960's, U.S. military circles--judging by the tenor of the U.S. press--are today threatening Nicaragua with an economic blockade.

It is only too understandable that a people that has won its independence and national self-determination with such great sacrifices, resolutely defends its national dignity against such threats and blackmail attempts, and that it gives the arrogant demands the rebuff they deserve.

This is all the more justified vis-a-vis an administration which attempted to keep the antipeople Somoza dictatorship in power until the very last moment. In view of this alarming development, the democratic world public is called upon not to permit any further threat to peace nor any further increase of tensions in Central America, but to support the peoples of this region in their endeavors to determine their fate and their future road of development themselves. In this situation, the GDR again assures the patriots of Nicaragua of its full solidarity.

Put an end to the imperialist interference in the affairs of the people of El Salvador.

BRIEFS

LEUNA SED KREIS CONFERENCE--The 30,000 chemical workers of the Leuna combine exceeded last year's goods production plan by more than M22 million with 4.8 percent less energy consumption. Rudi Fleckenstedt, first secretary of the Leuna Kreis SED Executive Board, told the participants in the kreis delegates conference that the combine's foremost task in 1981 is to increase industrial goods production by 8.6 percent. He referred to the constant increase in the demand for synthetic gas for the production of chemical interim products and said that this demand can be covered only on the basis of domestic raw materials, meaning soft coal. Rudi Fleckenstedt was reelected first secretary of the Leuna Kreis SED Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1843 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES--The kreis delegates conference of the GDR Academy of Sciences reelected Horst Klemm first secretary of the Kreis SED Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1847 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

BRANDENBURG SED KREIS CONFERENCE--Reinhold Tietz, first secretary of the Brandenburg Kreis SED Executive Board, announced in his progress report to the kreis delegates conference that the enterprise of Brandenburg Kreis in just 8 months of 1980 attained a production volume equivalent to the total produced in 1970. Reinhold Tietz was "unanimously" reelected first secretary of the kreis Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1851 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

BERLIN-FRIEDRICHSHAIN SED KREIS CONFERENCE--The Berlin-Friedrichshain SED Kreis Executive Board at its constituent meeting following the kreis delegates conference reelected Heinz Kimmel first secretary of the kreis Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2130 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

ROSTOCK SED KREIS CONFERENCE--Heinz Kochs was reelected first secretary of the Rostock Kreis SED Executive Board by the participants in the Rostock Kreis delegates conference. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2135 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

GREIFSWALD SED KREIS CONFERENCE--Hans-Joachim Luedecke, first secretary of the Greifswald Kreis SED Executive Board, told the participants in the kreis delegates conference that the kreis increased industrial goods production by 12.3 percent compared with the preceding year. Hans-Joachim Luedecke was reelected first secretary of the kreis Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2139 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

NEUBRANDENBURG SED KREIS CONFERENCE--According to Dieter Mueller, first secretary of the Neubrandenburg Kreis SED Executive Board, industrial goods production in the kreis increased 2.5 times during the past 10 years. The town of Neubrandenburg will host the 19th workers festival next year. Dieter Mueller was reelected. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2143 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

CALAU SED KREIS CONFERENCE--Calau Kreis in Cottbus Bezirk accounts for roughly 13 percent of the GDR's electricity generation. This came to light at the Calau Kreis SED delegates conference at which Heinz Roessiger was unanimously reelected first secretary of the kreis Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2147 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

COMMENTATORS SAY U.S. FORCED HOSTAGE RELEASE

Iranian Money, Not Ransom

AU231055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan 81 p 2

[Andras Kereszty article: "Divested of the Hostages"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan does not have to start from zero. He announced a few days before his inauguration that he would start negotiating with Iran from scratch if an agreement in the matter of the U.S. hostages were not reached by the time he assumed office. However, as a result of the agreement that was reached, the 52 detained Americans boarded planes a few minutes after the President took his oath.

The release of the hostages was welcomed as good news throughout the world. From Moscow to Paris and London to Budapest, it has often been said during the prolonged, 444-day detention of the U.S. Embassy personnel that respect for the inviolability of diplomats and diplomatic missions is one of the norms of international relations. Capturing hostages is contrary to international law. However, it should also be realized that, from the beginning of the Iranian revolution, Washington used an array of means at variance with international law in attempting to reverse the course of events and change an exclusively Iranian domestic affair. The mood of the people turning not only against a country but against its citizens as well has come about in the wake of economic blackmail, military threats and a whole number of conspiracies.

The billions of dollars transferred to Iran, through which the hostage affair was favorably resolved, do not constitute a ransom. They are a part of Iran's illegally frozen national property; they are not American money.

The new U.S. leadership can now begin its activity divested of hostages, freed at least of one great international and domestic political burden. It is to be hoped that it will draw the proper lesson from the difficult affair, because, to be sure, there are lessons that are generally applicable. Not a policy of strength, commando raids and fleet demonstrations, but sober-mindedness leads to solutions to the great issues of international politics that are awaiting decision.

U.S. the Blackmailer

AU231145 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 22 January on page 2 carries a 1,000-word Viktor Palfy article, entitled "The Middle East Without the 'Hostages Factor': Tension With a Changed Pattern," which places the hostage affair in the center of a process of "political polarization" between the Shi'ite clergy and "Westernized liberals," in which the Islamic students played the role of a "battering ram."

Palfy condones the occupation of the Tehran U.S. Embassy, saying that "although it can be condemned from the viewpoint of international law, it was a spontaneous manifestation of justified popular anger engendered by the bitter experiences of the past." He notes that, eventually, the hostages affair "became a burden for the radical clergy" and calls the agreement on releasing the hostages "a compromise from the original price of which the 'seller,' Iran, has yielded the larger part."

As for which side emerged as the winner from the affair, Palfy says that "the essence of the financial transaction, which was not devoid of political considerations, is: through financial-economic blackmail, the United States has forced through the release of its diplomats, and Iran has been given back its own money and, having been relieved from the dead weight of the hostage affair, has enhanced its diplomatic maneuverability."

Palfy concludes that "the hostage affair has been resolved, but that does not settle problems between the two countries and in the area. The U.S. fleet sent to the Indian Ocean under the pretext of the hostages remains, and Iran still has its war. That is quite sufficient for a continuation of tension."

REAGAN ADDRESS STRESSES DEFENSE, INFLATION

AU221337 [Editorial Report] The 21 January issues of all four Budapest daily newspapers--NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET and NEPSZAVA--carry MTI and Washington correspondents' factual reports, ranging from 300 to 450 words published or beginning on their front pages, on President Reagan's inauguration.

The reports include 150-200-word passages reviewing the president's inaugural address. In NEPSZABADSAG, correspondent Istvan L. Szabo considered the reference to an "era of national renewal" to be the "key sentence" of the address. He faulted the President for not offering "specific solutions to overcome either inflation or mass unemployment." Szabo noted that the President has attributed "particular significance" to a "strong defense" of the United States, explaining that, "according to political usage here, this means increased military expenditure."

Reports attributed to MTI and to MTI Washington correspondent Pal Bokor in the rest of the 21 January Budapest dailies also review other aspects of the president's address, noting his references to "economic ills," "sustained inflation," "loyalty to allies," the U.S.' "aspiration for peace," "potential enemies" and "national renewal." They all quote him as saying that "the United States 'will act' if national security requires it," adding that "Reagan declared that the United States will maintain sufficient power to be superior, because therein is the best chance of not having to use that power."

ELECTRICITY AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

LD222132 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jan (MTI)--On the strength of an agreement signed on Thursday in Budapest the Soviet Union will meet about 25 percent of the Hungarian electricity demand in 1981 with the supply of 8,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 500 million kwh more than last year. During the peak electricity consumption season the powerlines will forward 100 megawatt more electricity than in 1980, that is 1,450 megawatt to Hungary.

Hungarian consumers have been using Soviet power since 1962. Gradual expansion of the two countries' powerline connection, which comprises two 220-kilovolt, one 400-kilovolt and the new Alvofirsa-Vinnitsa 750-kilovolt lines, guarantees a steady increase of Soviet electricity import. This year Hungary imports almost twice as much electricity from the Soviet Union as in 1975, that is, before the 750 kilovolt line was built.

VERESS COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF TRADE WITH USSR

AU221700 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 21 Jan 81 p 5

[Statement by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress following the signing of the protocol on Hungarian-Soviet barter trade in 1981 on 20 January in Moscow]

[Excerpt] Briefing by the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade

In a statement to journalists, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, said: The protocol now signed sets the volume of barter trade at approximately R6 billion for a single year, while the total value of trade amounted to $13 billion in the 5 years between 1971 and 1975.

"The cooperation that has come about between the two countries and the foreign trade that has been accomplished on its basis are of decisive significance for Hungary," he noted. The Soviet Union is in first place among both our purchasers and suppliers, and for several years Hungary has been in fifth place among the Soviet Union's foreign trade partners.

"The importance of our cooperation is indicated, among other things, by the fact that a very substantial portion of Hungary's requirements is satisfied through Soviet imports in the area of energy sources and certain basic industrial materials. On an average over several years, this amounts to 75 percent of our requirements for crude oil, 30 percent for natural gas, 90 percent for iron ore, 60 percent for timber, 50 percent for wood pulp and 75 percent for cotton. The rate is even higher with regard to some nonferrous metals.

"The Soviet Union's orders, incorporated also in this year's barter trade agreement, enable our machine industry sectors producing investment goods to dispose of 25-30 percent of their annual output, or an even larger portion of it in some cases, on the Soviet market. For instance, we continue to deliver to the Soviet Union approximately half of our annual output of Ikarus buses.

"The forms of economic cooperation we can accomplish in CEMA, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral integration measures and target-oriented programs, can be appraised particularly positively from the viewpoint of developing our multifaceted economic relations.

On the Basis of Long-Term Programs

"The fact that our Soviet partner continues to guarantee our most important energy supplies is of outstanding importance from the viewpoint of developing our people's economy as well. The protocol also encompasses the delivery of raw materials indispensable for the development of Hungarian industry. We will continue and further develop our well-proven cooperation in the production of aluminum oxide and aluminum, as well as in agrochemistry. Thus, we will be able to considerably increase our imports of aluminum and various synthetic fertilizers from the Soviet Union in the coming years. Our chemical industry is also expanding its bilateral relations on an increasing scale. This applies particularly to olefin-chemical production brought about on an integration basis.

"The most important bases of our economic cooperation continue to develop within the framework of the machine industry. We base our mutual machine industry deliveries on specialization and joint ventures account for approximately 57 percent of the coordinated volume in our exports. In addition to prolonging several, thus far successful, agreements, new specialization and joint venture agreements have also been concluded. For instance, we will continue mutual deliveries in the automobile industry and increase our turnover in atomic energy machinery. The delivery of complete productive chemical and food industry installations and exporting our telecommunications technology equipment, computers and automatic control and guidance systems will remain substantial in our machine industry exports. Buses, motor vehicle reserve parts and other automobile industry products will continue to play a considerable role in our exports.

"The rate of specialized products is substantial in the export of products other than machine industry products. For instance, the delivery of chemical industry products and food and fruit industry commodities is an important factor. Also a large proportion of the output of our pharmaceutical, light and clothing industries goes to the Soviet market.

"The portion of specialized products from the area of machine industry products imported from the Soviet Union exceeds 80 percent. This rate amounts to approximately 27 percent with regard to products in the nature of materials. These figures show that mutual barter has been accomplished on the basis of long-term programs."

ANTAL APRO RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR

BK220658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK)--Antal Apro member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly, on Tuesday [20 January] received the Kampuchean ambassador, Khuon Ran.

Mr Antal Apro congratulated the Kampuchean people on their achievements and affirmed the support and assistance of the Hungarian people to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause.

GYENES, SZEPVOLGYI MEET WITH MADRID MAYOR

LD222136 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jan (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee received visiting Enrique Tierno Galvan, governing mayor of Madrid and a noted Spanish socialist politician, Thursday in Budapest. The meeting, which went off in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Municipal Council of Budapest.

CZINEGE GREETS COUNTERPART ON LPLA ANNIVERSARY

BK221204 Vientiane KPL in English 1003 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jan (KPL)--General Khamtai Siphandon, vice-premier, minister of national defense, and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA], on January 19 received a message of greetings on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the LPLA from General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The message writes:

"On the occasion of the 32d founding day of the LPLA, on behalf of the Military Council of the Defence Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the personnel and combatants of the Hungarian People's Army, I would like to convey to you, and through you to all the personnel and combatants of the LPLA, my intimately best wishes of cordiality and freidnship.

"The Lao people and their heroic army, under the leadership of the revolutionary party, have victoriously struggled against the enemies for freedom, national independence and for the maintaining of the gains of the Lao revolution. We, the people and army of Hungary, highly appraise the great achievements, gained by the people and army of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

"On this splendid occasion, we wholeheartedly wish you, our comrade-in-arms, friends, new and still greater successes in our common tasks of safeguarding socialism and peace."

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT COORDINATION WITH USSR--It was announced at the Hungarian-Soviet conference devoted to coordinating railroad transportation plans, which began on 16 January in Nyiregyhaza, that the volume of Hungarian-Soviet railroad freight increased last year by almost 1 million tons as compared with 1979. Last year, almost 10 million tons of goods arrived by railroad from the Soviet Union, and 2.6 million tons were conveyed there as railroad freight from our country. In addition, 4 million tons of transit goods were forwarded through Hungary to the Soviet Union and other countries. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 Jan 81 p 3 AU]

GENERAL WARNING STRIKES REPORTED AROUND COUNTRY

Warsaw Strike 23 Jan

LD231355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A 4-hour strike, termed a warning strike, declared by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of the Mazowsze region, took place in some localities in the country and in Warsaw today, the same as yesterday. Many workplaces and institutions did not work in the capital between 0800 and 1200. Among them were a section of the FSO car plant, the Ursus works, Warsaw city transportation depots, the Nowotko mechanical works and the Kasprzak radio plant.

Gdansk Strike

LD231136 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A general warning strike was held between 0800 and 1200 in Gdansk Voivodship yesterday. The strike was called by the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in protest against (?the government's failure to carry out agreements) reached last summer. Out of 1,480 enterprises in the voivodship, 724 interrupted their work. It is estimated that 28 percent of all workers remained at work.

Bydgoszcz, Wloclawek Actions

LD221834 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bydgoszcz Vice Voivoda Wladyslaw Przybylski said today at a press conference that the 2-hour warning strike declared by the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity was joined by about 86,000 people, including 66,000 from Bydgoszcz out of 220,000 working people in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The strike was joined mainly by large industrial enterprises and transportation. The 2-hour break in work passed on the whole in an atmosphere of calm and order but there were cases of aggressive attitudes: For example, in Mostostal in Chojnice management representatives were not admitted to the local radio relay station and on the Bydgoszcz municipal streetcars posters with antistrike slogans were torn out.

In the Bydgoszcz Voivodship today there were actions taken by farmers in Lubierz and in Wroclaw, where demands were handed to the local authorities. The demands were handed to the local authorities. The demands concern registration of the rural trade union and mainly problems concerning supplies to the countryside of basic production means. Commerce in towns and villages worked without much disturbance.

In front of the voivodship office in Wloclawek a demonstration by farmers from Kujawy-Dobrzyn region was held today. The 10-person delegation was received by Wloclawek Voivoda Roman Rozycki. At the meeting Stanislaw Janisz handed a list of demands by the rural population to the Wloclawek voivoda. The voivoda informed the delegation that he will immediately convey the text of the demands, which are outside his regional powers, to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The next meeting with the Wloclawek voivoda has been agreed for Monday, 26 January.

Slupsk Action

LD221720 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The only warning strike in Slupsk Voivodship was held in Lembork, because organizationally Lembork is subordinated to the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Gdansk. The strike was held between 0800 and 1200 in the [name indistinct] Wloknolena, Zreb and Metrozet enterprises.

Every effort was made to ensure order in the enterprises in question, and at exactly 1200 all production sections were put into operation. All other Lembork enterprises worked normally throughout.

Jelenia Gora Strike

LD231204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A warning strike of the municipal transportation enterprise and state bus services workers started at 0900 in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. The strike follows the failure to reach agreement between a government commission which has been negotiating in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship since 20 January and the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. The commission, led by Under Secretary of State Ludwik Ochocki, acquainted itself with the substance of accusations made by the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity against some representatives of local authorities, both former and current. Several issues dealing inter alia with farming, the health service and the housing sector, have been discussed in detail. When the two sides met yesterday (Pawel Krasnowski), adviser to Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, made a statement on behalf of the commission, which says in part that conclusions reached during talks will be referred to the Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

Representatives of the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity stated that the government commission's powers are inadequate and demanded that it be empowered to make decisions on matters under discussion and also to sign an agreement. It was decided to continue plenary talks until such time as a government commission empowered to sign agreements arrives. The MKZ redesignated itself an interfactory strike committee and declared the strike, now in progress, of the municipal transportation enterprise and state bus services. The strike is due to end today at 1300.

Various Warning Strikes

LD221919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Although the government had said that talks about shorter working hours ought to be continued, the conflict about work-free Saturday's continues; in the quarrel the weapon was used again which was supposed to be regarded only as a final resort. In some parts of Poland warning strikes were called. Thirteen enterprises struck in Konin for 4 hours, the exceptions being those engaged in continuous processes. The whole staff, with the exception of those working on the assembly of a boiler, went on strike at the Patnow power plant. The exception was agreed between the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity and the management. Workers employed on the maintenance of machines at the open-cast mine in Konin were also excused from taking part in the strike. Employees of the municipal transportation services in Konin also joined the strike and called for the implementation of their pay demands. The strikes were held in an orderly fashion and on the whole people were given warning. Unfortunately, in Czestochowa, the 4-hour break in the bus and streetcar services came as a surprise to the population, especially as taxi drivers also joined the strike. Workers at the Bierut steelworks also went on strike in the sections where the operation is not continuous. Workers of several other enterprises also took part in the strike.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES GDANSK WARNING STRIKE

LD221635 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0535 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Commentary by Jerzy Prusinski]

[Excerpts] As reported in an internal bulletin of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Solidarity in Gdansk, a 4-hour warning strike is to be staged today in connection with--I am quoting Solidarity's communique--"lack of implementation of strike agreements [porozumienia strajkowe] and in particular the issue of free Saturdays and access to mass media."

Let us reflect a while on the factual state of affairs in this domain. I think that it is obvious to everybody that indeed not all points of the August agreements are being implemented on schedule, comprehensively and in a fully proper way. But is it due to somebody's ill will? Certainly not. Our country's leadership, both in its official statements and in utterances made in various discussions held at all levels with trade union movement representatives, stressed and proved with facts that it wants to implement fully the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia.

However, there are some objective difficulties occuring in some points which cause certain delays or require changes in the modality of implementing some issues. They are objective difficulties but of course this does not change the fact that we too, like everybody else, have many remarks to make regarding the central authorities. We are voicing them both in our publications and in the precongress discussions. All these remarks, however, concern mainly the central, national problems.

As Solidarity emphasized many times in its statements, the coastal region administrative and political authorities do their best within the limits of their capacity and as far as they are allowed. This is why the Gdansk region, for instance, is seen in Solidarity circles as an enclave of peace as compared with other regions of the country. But this peace is especially important not only for ourselves but also for the whole national economy in which, without engaging in regional megalomania, Gdansk occupies a special place. I am not going to repeat the well known statements about the status of our regional industry and its place in the foreign trade balance. No one would question these facts. Things are not going well with productivity, organization of labor and provisions for enterprises but they are better than a few weeks ago. Today's strike will surely not help this process of stabilization.

BARECKI ON FREE SATURDAYS, GOVERNMENT-TU TALKS

LD222346 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Relay of proceedings at 22 January press conference in Warsaw addressed by government spokesman Jozef Barecki--recorded]

[Text] [Barecki] You have probably read a communique in ZYCIE WARSAWY, since I do not know if other papers managed to publish the communique as it was despatched to PAP, if I am not mistaken, at 0130, after the talks ended. Yesterday the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pinkowski, again met the delegation of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity led by Lech Walesa.

Again, the subject of the meeting was Saturdays off, or speaking more precisely, problems concerning the reduction of working hours. I would like to say that this was the fourth meeting between the representatives of the government and Solidarity on the same theme and it was the second meeting involving the premier. The first meeting was held 29 December, chaired on our side by Minister Jedynak; the next one was held 5 January, chaired by Deputy Premier Jagielski; and the next two were chaired by the premier 19 and 21 January.

What was the state of the negotiations up to yesterday? As far as yesterday's talks are concerned the communique clearly indicates how they went. It can be said that the talks did not lead to agreement between Solidarity and the government. In view of this I would like once again to go back to the history of Saturdays off, the history which was initiated by agreements concluded in Gdansk, Jastrzebie and Szczecin.

The attitude of the government is as follows: The agreements from Gdansk and Szczecin oblige the government to present a program of reducing working hours--or as the Szczecin agreement says, Saturdays off--from the end of last year up to 31 December. Neither agreement stipulates that all Saturdays off will be introduced beginning January this year.

What was said, and is still said exclusively, concerns the program for gradually introducing (?work-free Saturdays). That entry is contained in the Jastrzebie agreement but it transpires that the text of the agreement applies exclusively to miners.

I shall not expand on all this. Much has been said on this subject already. There were discussions yesterday, too. The government has implemented the Jastrzebie agreement and has tried to implement the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements.

It is said, an accusation is made, that the government has made its proposals on shorter working hours too late.

In this connection I would like to recall once again that, irrespective of the fact that all these proposals contained various shortcomings, oversights and that one can say the government, in the formulation of these agreements, is not without fault--I admit that--the facts are as follows:

As far back as 6 September, a proposal for shortening the workweek from 46 to 42.5 hours and for introducing work-free Saturdays, depending on specific conditions in various sectors of the economy, was presented to the Sejm in the premier's speech. That was 6 September.

The proposal presented on 10 November by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs in the form of a draft for introducing a general 5-day workweek which provided for shortening working hours from 46 to 42.5 hours with the provision--and this later caused the sharpest criticism--that the daily working norm would amount to 8.5 hours, that is, that it would be lengthened by 30 minutes, aroused various views and much criticism as you yourselves know, because it was extensively discussed in the press. Primary criticism was addressed at the norm of 8.5 hours per day, which meant lengthening daily working hours.

In this connection, the government once again analyzed the economic possibilities of the country and because the situation did not stabilize and, as is known, it is not stable today, it transpired that in the present situation the introduction of a 40-hour week, as many speeches demanded, is not possible because it would mean a very violent drop in production, lowering the national income, to say nothing about what Solidarity yesterday said about it, and I agree with it, that such a shock introduction of the shorter workweek would cause certain difficulties in many spheres of life throughout the country.

In this connection, another alternative for shortening the workweek was prepared. It provided for the introduction of, beginning with 1981, every other Saturday to be work-free; the shortening of working hours would take place gradually in such a way that in 1985 there would be a 40-hour workweek.

The draft said that the different industries and enterprises would be able to introduce a 40-hour workweek earlier, depending on their own possibilities and their ability to solve production problems.

The date of 1985 was also a date within the proposals because government representatives said that the final date for reaching a 40-hour workweek throughout the economy, throughout the country, could be speeded up but that this would depend on economic accounting.

On 19 December this proposal was presented in the Sejm by Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel. He substantiated it very extensively. The proposal was put forward to the unions. Later in this very hall we thoroughly acquainted you with this proposal. The same proposal was twice discussed with representatives of the National Coordinating Commission, [word indistinct] Solidarity, at the meetings to which I have referred, on 29 December and 3 January. At those meetings the participants representing Solidarity and those representing the government failed to reach an agreement on the subject.

In that situation, seeing that the government had to settle the question of free Saturdays in January, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs made a decision to introduce two free Saturdays in January--until the negotiations were completed and an agreement was reached with trade unions and the nation--and these two Saturdays were to be 10 January and 24 January. As you know on 20--no, I think it was on 30 December--an announcement by the government was published to the effect that the dates of the free Saturdays would be changed and that the first free Saturday would be 3 January. The government received much praise, so to speak, on account of this decision and also was accused of making arbitrary decisions and creating confusion.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the branch trade unions those accusations were repeated once more against the government. It was said that the government was acting in a way which deserved criticism because the first 2 or 3 days in January were, as you know, a continuation of the vacation occasioned by the seasonal festivities and the government was making decisions which tended to disorganize the economy and people's lives. I would like to say that the government made the change following a proposal, a request, of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, made to Minister Jedynak. It was intended to begin free Saturdays in January, beginning 3 January, and then to continue to discuss further procedure. Thus the government did not change its decision of its own initiative. Between ourselves, it was a bad thing that public opinion was not informed about the reasons for the change of this decision, the first one to be taken about free Saturdays.

As a result of these talks and these accords one could presume that the problem would be solved in talks with the trade unions and that it would be solved relatively promptly in view of the importance of the issues involved. Unfortunately, as we all remember, not withstanding the agreement on the dates of negotiations, some branches of Solidarity began to publish declarations in which they regarded all Saturdays as work-free.

Finally, the same stand was adopted by the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity at its meeting in Gdansk, I think 6 or 7 January, after the meeting held 5 January here in this building.

After the arrival--the story goes on--after the arrival of the Solidarity delegation from Rome, on the very same day, on Monday, 19 January, the first meeting between the representatives of Solidarity and the premier took place in the evening in this building. The subject of the meeting was free Saturdays.

The premier presented the government's stand on this issue and asked the representatives of the Solidarity leadership to present the attitude of the government at the National Commission which was to be held 20 and 21 January, that is yesterday and the day before yesterday, and that they consider the situation of the country and adopt an attitude which could be conducive to an agreement.

Yesterday after the National Coordinating Commission session had concluded, at the request of the leadership of the commission, a meeting started here in the evening, between representatives of the government headed by Premier Pinkowski and representatives of Solidarity led by Lech Walesa. Solidarity arrived with a statement titled "Concerning the Implementation of the Post-Strike Agreement and Free Saturdays." The statement was still fresh and we had to retype it here and distribute it so that people could familiarize themselves with it.

I would like to cite the most salient points in the statement which was read at yesterday's meeting. Let me read it.

I hereby state that the question of free Saturdays does not constitute the most important part of the post-strike agreements. In the social situation that has emerged we consider, however, that it calls for a most urgent solution. In reply to the government proposals made yesterday and regarding the Monday meeting of Premier Pinkowski, the National Commission is ready to embark without delay on negotiations on this issue on the assumption that:

In the first place the Jastrzebie agreement is binding throughout the country and for all trades--in other words this is a repetition of the interpretation pertaining to Jaztrzebie.

In the second place, Saturday 10 January should be regarded as a paid work-free day and that no sanctions should be appled to anyone because of absence from work on that day.

In the third place negotiations with the government should decide to what extent and in what degree the full implementation of the Jastrzebie agreement can be deferred, assuming at the same time that as regards the Ministry of Mining it is applicable immediately.

In the course of the discussion, after the government presented yet again its variants, enumerations, justifications and so on, the following stand of Solidarity emerged:

First, the work week should be 41.5 hours.

Second, 10 January should be considered a work-free day and should be accounted to the annual leave balance of those who worked that day.

Next, 24 January, should be work-free, as should 31 January. Thus, in January all Saturday's would be work-free.

Of course there was a debate on future solutions. The government representatives stated that the proposal for a 41.5-hour work week meets the government half-way. However, it requires analysis and an examination of the consequences of this introduction. Consequently the issue of 41.5 hours is to be discussed. The door to further talks is fully open and this is how the position was stated yesterday at that meeting. Should the free Saturday's have no effect on the situation on the market or in the country the government would have no reason to stick stubbornly to two free Saturday's or a 42-hour work week. It would introduce it and it would gain general support.

The issue is a very difficult situation for our country, a situation in which we must--let us say it frankly--stretch out our hands to others for help, a situation in which the standard of work and commitment to work are a condition for resolving the most difficult credit problems, pertaining both to repayment and to new credits, first of all for most essential supplies for industry and credits for further purchases of grain abroad.

In this connection the government yesterday upheld its decision concerning the free Saturdays in January, considering at the same time that the talks on shortening working hours, on the proposals submitted by Solidarity, should be continued.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that the basis for such talks still exists. I say this on the basis of my participation in all those meetings, including yesterday's marathon. Here I would like to say that the representatives of Solidarity repeatedly stressed during yesterday's discussion that they understand the complex situation of the country and they understand the necessity to do everything possible to prevent the deterioration of the population's situation.

Thus, we believe that having this in mind, Solidarity will refrain from strikes, which also lower the level of production and make life more difficult for people, and that in further negotiations with the government a solution will be found to the satisfaction of the entire community. First of all that this unnecessary social tension will be removed.

[Unidentified speaker] Public opinion has still not been informed adequately about the talks, which is reflected in social tension. If the public knew the context, even briefly reported, of talks since 29 December [words indistinct] perhaps [passage indistinct]

[Barecki] The most important thing is that the talks are not unilateral. Yesterday, at the opening of the talks, Mr Chairman Walesa said: We move that until the talks end there will be no communique.

He also criticized the fact that on Monday, when the talks began, the television conveyed two sentences that the talks had begun and were continuing.

The same thing happened at the meeting with Vice Premier Jagielski. In this connection, as we know after what has happened, there must be no imparting of information or objections to the proposals or to the decisions of those who participate as full-fledged parties in the talks. I am fully in favor of full information.

[Unidentified speaker] From what you have just said I understand that the government stuck stubbornly to its guns and Solidarity stuck to theirs. Is that how we should interpret it?

[Barecki] With the exception of the expression "stubbornly." On the one hand we learn that representatives of the National Commission of Solidarity have on frequent occasions stressed that they understand the situation of the country. On the other they [words indistinct] I think we do not have to deal here with an economical problem. [Passage indistinct] it is the facts that one evaluates.

Once more the government was under an obligation to settle the system of work beginning 1 January. It was under an obligation to present a program for shortening working hours by 31 December. In this connection one had to assume that if it had to submit it by 31 December then there had to be a certain time for talks. One could assume that the talks would continue throughout January. It is in January that the decision should have been made and the matter settled.

[Unidentified speaker] On what basis?

[Barecki] On the basis of what emerged from the agreements, that is the gradual shortening of working hours. In this connection the government--you remember we have been talking at this conference about proposals for the whole year [sentence as heard]. Since they were not discussed with Solidarity and anyway there was not time, the government confined itself to settling the problem of January. Every second Saturday free. It should have been left at that.

The next fact. Solidarity asked that not 2 but 3 days should be free, starting with 3 January. A discussion followed. Consequently the government gave way. What is more it conceded fully. In this connection it was decided that there will be three free Saturdays. This decision was greeted with protests and unilateral declarations by some Solidarity regions proclaiming all Saturdays as free. The National Commission later approved this. At the same time the government encountered this compromise proposal of 42.5 hours yesterday. However, this was accompanied by organized strikes--that is to say coercion. It was accompanied by a demand that the government should be declared free. The 10th would also be regarded in the way which I have already outlined here. Well, try to see what it is like to be in the government's shoes. The government is supposed to annul its second decision. It is supposed to give damn all--my apologies for this expression--to over 60 percent of people who did turn up for work on the 10th [passage indistinct].

More than 60 percent of the people went to work on the 10th, 60 percent, yes. Naturally that does not matter, the people who went to work--cancel out all government decision, legally justified decisions, which it can make and had to make. At the same time there always (?arises the question)--what next? I would like to say it once more. It is a pity that you were unable to be at that meeting. Once again you spoke about [word indistinct], about how to maintain it right to the end, right to the end. I want to say it once more, once more. But there cannot be a situation whereby you either give in, or they will (?strike), because what sort of (?a situation) would it be if they say--you cancel or there will be strikes. What sort of a basis for talks would that be?

[Indistinct voices heard]

[Barecki] But what sort of a basis for talks? [Indistinct voices heard]

[Barecki] What do you mean--normal, trade union basis? The statute says that strikes are used in situations when all other possibilities for arriving at an agreement have been...all other possibilities...[sentence unfinished]

Once again, I can maintain this attitude but what, what is the premier to do? What is the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to do? What is the minister of justice...and so on, and so on, when every decision made with good intentions, not only [words indistinct] but on the basis of agreements, is later cancelled, arbitrarily cancelled by decisions of various echelons, not of the leadership, but of various echelons which impose in some way their attitudes and will, because it is discussed.

The fact that yesterday--I am citing from the protocol--Solidarity arrived with such proposals meant that there must have been a discussion, a constructive discussion, but in that constructive discussion one thing was lacking, that is, an objective view on [words indistinct] which is a problem, as one would say, that does not exist because, I say it again, decisions have been made [passage indistinct] it is not a problem of one day. One could assume that if one could agree on the subject of generally shortening working hours then, as on the 10th, one could find various forms, various solutions for this problem. I am saying this unofficially but if one makes an ultimatum over the problem of the 24th as an exclusively prestige problem, and no other, then what sort of talks are they?

Karpiuk on Workweek

LD222348 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Bohdan Ambroziewicz report: "Signs of Breaking Deadlock Over Free Saturdays"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (PAP)--Poland's government spokesman today described last night's proposal from the Solidarity leaders for a 41.5-hour workweek as "meeting half-way the government's standpoint and opening up the door to further discussion. "He thus indicated that (?now) the government might be prepared to accept the compromise but stressed that its approval would have to be preceded by an analysis of the after-effects the new proposal would bring onto the nation's economy.

Mr Jozef Barecki told Polish newsmen gathered for a conference at the government's headquarters here that the 41.5-hour scheme would necessitate a revision of the economic targets set out in the draft economic plan now debated by the Sejm committee, which had been based on the 42.5-hour work scheme.

On the other hand, Mr Barecki predicted that the government would face even greater difficulty in passing the revised plan through parliament in view of the fact that the Sejm committees had rejected many welfare and consumer-led targets of the plan based on the 42.5-hour scheme as insufficient.

Referring to the spokesman's statement, the vice-minister of labour, wages and welfare, Mr Piotr Karpiuk said that while the government's 42.5-hour scheme meant that the work-time would be annually cut by 60 hours, the 41.5-hour scheme, proposed by Solidarity, adds another 52 hours to that.

The vice-minister elaborated that the 60-hour cut now built into the draft plan entails a slump of the following indices:

Generated National Income by 3.3 per cent.
Distributed National Income by 3.8 per cent.

At the same time the draft plan envisages the following rises:

Wage Fund	by 16 per cent
Factory Bonus Fund	by 22 per cent
Social Benefits	by 29 per cent

The introduction of the 41.5-hour workweek variant, and thus 52 working hours less, is estimated to double the slump of the national income and further whip up tension on the market, argued Vice Minister Karpiuk adding that "our intention is not to complicate more the country's economic situation."

Surveys show that at present the lost production time in industry amounts to between 10-15 per cent. "In our view," the minister continued, "the shortening of the working time should come with the improvement in its utilisation, while in itself it will not solve the problem of tapping reserves automatically. Where would the acceptance by the government of the popular 40-hour scheme take us, given low productivity and many people's unpraiseworthy attitude to work?" asked the minister, and replied that ultimately the society would blame only the government for acute shortages of goods on the market. But the vice minister stressed that the government would show consistency to gradually arrive at the 40-hour target probably earlier than in 1985.

Referring to the fact that the Solidarity had not cancelled the warning strikes, the vice-minister repeated the government's standpoint that Saturdays of Jan 10 and 24 are work-days and that those who have failed or will fail to show up for work on those days will have their day's pay docked, as stipulated by the labour code.

Government spokesman Barecki referred to the government's proposal of last night to set up a mixed commission of government and Solidarity representatives, and said that "there is every indication that the commission will be set up" in order to review the implementation of strike settlement accords within two weeks.

Labor Minister on Issues

LD230314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, and Jozef Barecki, the government press spokesman, met foreign journalists in Jablonna yesterday. Replying to numerous questions from the correspondents, they commented on the present situation in our country. Both government representatives described the attitude of state authorities on the problem of work-free Saturdays and quoted the government's arguments on this matter.

They emphasized, among other things, that the plan which was presented by Solidarity representatives at their meeting with the premier is a new proposal and will have to be subjected to appropriate analysis. The matter of work-free Saturdays during January is quite another dispute, which Solidarity arbitrarily proclaimed this month concerning all Saturdays. Talks on this matter cannot take place in an atmosphere of an ultimatum and based on the threat of strikes.

Replying to questions on the subject of the campaign for the creation of the so-called Rural Solidarity, it was stated that the government supports the development of all forms of self-government in rural areas but is opposed to the creation of a trade union of individual farmers. The creation of this type of trade union would bring about the splitting of the traditional and tested rural self-governing forms; for example, of agricultural circles.

The government representatives also discussed problems connected with Solidarity's access to the mass media, describing the publications already in existence and also the technical problems connected with the publication of the weekly Solidarnosc.

The talks which were interrupted in November on the subject of the presentation of Solidarity problems on radio and television are awaiting a new start. Solidarity first said that it wanted access to a television program but later altered this and demanded the creation of an independent editorial office within Polish television which would work on an autonomous basis. If other trade unions or associations demanded similar facilities, a fragmentation of television editorial offices would occur.

The government press spokesman stated that there is the possibility of implementing the proposal for a joint television appearance of Solidarity representatives, the old trade unions and the government with a view to making a public presentation of their respective attitudes.

One would have to consider, the government spokesman said, better forms of control in implementing the social agreement. While the social agreement was being adopted everyone was convinced that it would bring about a comparatively early normalization of the life of the country. The government will settle all the complicated problems with full adherence to the letter and the spirit of the signed agreements. But one must not forget that they are being implemented in the worsening economic situation of the country. What really matters is obtaining socially beneficial solutions for achieving a compromise without aiming at undermining each other's authority. All problems can be solved, if good will accompanies them.

SANCTIONS AGAINST ABSENT WORKERS NOT RECOMMENDED

LD230014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs reiterates that in connection with the noncompletion of talks on shortening working hours, work-free days during January this year are 3, 17 and 31 January. The remaining Saturdays are days of normal work.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2030 GMT on 22 January carries a report on the ministry statement which adds at this point: "The Miners Trade Union has urged the workforces to regard next Saturday, 24 January, as a normal workday."]

In conformity with the decision of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs the work-free days can be moved from 3, 17 and 31 January to a different Saturday or another day which would be work-free, observing the principle of 3 additional work-free days this month.

In conformity with the binding regulations people qualify for pay for work done. This means that people cannot be paid for unjustified absence on the 10 and 24 January of this year.

People are reminded of the recommendation not to apply sanctions against workers who stay away without justification on 10 or 24 January, suggesting that work establishments should confine themselves to the refusal to pay for that day. In a communique issued today, the Ministry of Finance reminds managers and chief accountants of all socialized work establishments that the pay lists for January of this year cannot provide for payment of wages for unjustified absence from work.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL SEES POSSIBLE PRODUCTION DECLINE

LD231106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Undated statement by Director Zbigneiew Krawczynski from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs--live or recorded]

[Text] The government proposals known to you on reducing working hours provide for a 42.5-hour week. Such a workweek has been accepted as a basis in the drawing up of the plan for 1981, especially for production for the home market and for export.

Therefore the proposal of further reducing working hours from 42.5 hours to 41.5 hours means the loss of 1 hour per week, and of 52 hours during the year. It doesn't seem like much but it is almost 1.5 weeks of work, taking into consideration the fact that the time worked in industry in 1 week after the deduction of absenteeism and holidays amounts to 37.5 hours. There are no further reserves this year to compensate for such a loss of working hours, even by the growth of labor productivity. The loss of this 1 hour per week means either a decline in production or working overtime. There is no social justification to accept such a way out.

The decline in production in relation to the provisions of the plan would concern products important to the population. I will cite examples: footwear--2,600,000 pairs less; clothing--Z1.3 billion less; bicycles--121,000 less; sewing machines--10,500 less; television sets--17,500 less and the production of food Z16 billion less. In all, production would drop from about Z70 billion, including production for the home market, to Z26 billion. In housing construction there would be a loss of over 5,000 rooms. In order to cover this loss, it would be necessary to employ over 140,000 more people and pay wages amounting to Z22 billion, taking into account the growth of wages for overtime. As a result, such reduction in working hours would result in a decline in the national income by Z26 billion. I do not think that reducing working hours at such a cost would be in the interest of society. Thank you for your attention.

SEAMEN VIEW SATURDAYS AS PROVISIONALLY WORK-FREE

LD221350 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 22 Jan (PAP)--The Central Board of the Seamen's and Port Workers' Trade Union has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy about the implementation of suggestions and demands put forward during the union's report-back election campaign and reiterated during the August strikes. The two sides have undertaken to start work on bringing up to date the existing collective agreements and future systems of rewarding individual trade groups, and to prepare a comprehensive program for improving working and welfare conditions. The trade union adopted the stand that until the government and trade unions reach agreement all Saturdays should be regarded as work-free.

BUILDING MINISTRY, UNION REACH AGREEMENT ON WORKWEEK

LD230350 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (PAP)--The Ministry of Building Industry and the Presidium of the main board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Building Industry and Housing Cooperatives Employees have reached an agreement on the introduction of a five-day workweek in the building industry.

Between January 20 and June 30 of this year this system of work will be introduced within the currently binding nominal work time by means of appropriate changes in the worktime norm cannot exceed 8.5 hours.

Apart from that the sides agreed on the basic principles of the five-day workweek system and decided that in cases justified by the requirements of production the employees instead of Saturdays may be given another day off.

CHEMICAL MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY BRANCH SIGN AGREEMENT

LD230917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] After several weeks of difficult talks held at the Chemitex works in Wroclaw, an agreement has been signed between a Ministry of Chemical Industry commission and the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of Chemical Workers.

The agreement covers 80 demands, the most important of which are pay, welfare, organizational issues as well as safety concerns and labor hygiene.

It was agreed that problems dealing with general social and economic issues will be considered by the ministry during the next 6 months. The agreement was signed by Henryk Prochniewicz, minister of chemical industry, and by Henryk (Strzyz) for the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Chemical Workers.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION MEETS SOLIDARITY HEALTH WORKERS

LD230922 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Talks between the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of the Health Service and Social Insurance Workers and a government commission have been going on for 2 days. It was established that the Ministry [of Health and Social Welfare] will draw up a project of organizational changes in its system by 30 April. Problems concerning the construction of new health centers in the countryside and basic stomatological care were also discussed.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION PROTESTS FOOD RATIONING PLANS

LD221732 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the central board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Employees of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Industries, after a preliminary study of the new project of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services concerning the rationing of meat and meat products as well as butter and sugar, which was received 21 January, has issued the following statement:

The new project only partly takes into account the stand adopted by the central board on the first government project for rationing meat, sausages and fats. We refer here, among other things, to the exclusion and rationing of offal and ready-made foods as well as all fats with the exception of butter. In the new project it is unfortunately still assumed that some groups of the population, in particular young people from 13-18--regarding meat and sausages--and children from 4-8, pregnant women and nursing mothers--regarding butter--will receive smaller rations of meat, sausages and butter than is envisaged by the nutrition norms in force in our country and confirmed in 1974 by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

In this connection we stress yet again that government proposals concerning the rationing of basic food items can be positively evaluated by the central board of the NSZZ of Employees of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Industries, provided the nutrition norms binding in the country are applied.

A similar attitude has been adopted by the Secretariat of the central board concerning the proposals of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services on rationing sugar. The suggested monthly sugar ration of 1 kilogram per adult, in view of the considerable difficulties in the purchase of confectionery, is below the legal nutrition norms. In this situation the Secretariat of the central board does not approve the proposals of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, concerning the rationing of meat, sausages and butter, expressing at the same time a categorical protest against the state administration which, without consulting all the trade unions, embarks on all kinds of activities designed to implement this project on 1 February 1981.

[Signed] Secretariat of the Central Board of the NSZZ of Employees of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Industries

KANIA SPEAKS TO FACTORY PARTY SECRETARIES 14 JAN

AU221501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jan 81 p 3

["Text" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 14 January Warsaw conference of party first secretaries of major Polish enterprises: "Poland's Prosperity is Indissolubly Linked to Socialism"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, our debates have been very diligent and fruitful. The entire discussion, which has been full of criticism of various manifestations--both in the enterprises at question and at the central level--has been most edifying. It demonstrated the resolve of our party members and of workforces: the unequivocal and determined support for the line we are implementing, a line that amounts not only to a simple end to the dramatic conflicts that our country has been going through but also to a change in political declarations and to adopting socialist renewal. That line was detailed by the sixth Central Committee plenum. The seventh plenum defined the tasks of its implementation and the possible dangers threatening implementation.

Consistent Implementation of the Sixth and Seventh Plenum Resolutions

Today's discussion has reaffirmed our resolution to consistently implement the aforementioned program. It is very good that all the facts showing that the democratic and socialist course of revewal is being threatened have been so thrown into relief. The rank and file party members are encountering such threats. Threats, the proof of which it is not necessary to look for in the numerous interviews carried by the foreign press, are present here--in the individual enterprises. They hit at the good name of our party and of socialism. They hit at the achievements of People's Poland and of stabilization. They hit at the party members and at all the people whose attitude toward our life is constructive and who wish People's Poland well.

The fact that our party is increasingly aware of its great current role in overcoming the difficulties our entire country is experiencing is a highly optimistic fact. Side by side with the continuing bitterness occasioned by the reflection on what has taken place in Poland and is still taking place and on the sources of and reasons for such manifestations, there is much evidence--you have brought it up from the floor--that the potential for our party's activities is increasing. You have spoken of the growth of the party's strength--about its better position among and impact on the workforces in the largest industrial enterprises. We are very pleased with the signals that workers have been joining the party, especially in the past few weeks. This means that the party's position and the climate of its activities in factories are changing for the better, although we are aware that the situation is still difficult, very difficult, because of political reasons and because of the results caused by the errors in management and in the functioning of the national economy.

The Party Should Experience Whatever Workers Experience

Our discussion was most comprehensive insofar as its subjects were concerned, which shows how varied party activities can be and how extensive is the range of the concerns and cares of our party organizations in factories. As you know, we cannot reduce our interests merely to ideological or educational work. We are a party of the workers class and we should experience in practice whatever the workers class experiences. We are a leading force in socialist construction and we should have the taste of whatever goes to form the process of strengthening socialism in consciousness and in material facts.

It has always been so and it should always be so. Whenever the situation was difficult and whenever times were hard, the party members were always the first in line. Let us recall the most difficult times. Things were like that when it was necessary to fight for Poland's independence against the occupier and to defend the incipient people's power and the revolutionary changes. The struggle for the hearts and minds of the people and for their confidence in the program for democratic transformation in People's Poland was a fundamental issue in the initial period. [paragraph continues]

Wherever the enemy appeared the working people went on defending their worker-peasant government and all the revolutionary transformations that were taking place in People's Poland. Those transformations were attacked precisely because they served the worker-peasant cause and denoted a revolution in the country. Today whatever is tied to the development and defense of socialism must be the affair of the entire party. We must be interested in whatever constitutes Poland's favorable development and in the national economy's successful development. This is closely related to the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party. It is the natural law of socialist construction.

In our times socialism is not only a theory, a world outlook and an ideology of hundreds of millions of people but it has also become a world system and has mapped out the lines of the world's development. We must bear in mind, however, that nowhere in the world has socialism been built without a Marxist-Leninist party and without its leading and guiding role. That is why whoever hits at the party hits at socialism.

Poland's prosperity is connected with socialism and the shape of the party will determine Poland's shape--it will determine how people will see their lives in Poland. That is why efforts to strengthen our party and to enhance its resilience, mobilizing prowess, discipline and political and organizational cohesion are so important.

During this conference's discussion an important issue has been raised: What kind of a party should our party be? Should it be a party of cadres or--as a comrade said--a party so universal and open that everyone can attend any meeting and that no meeting can be limited to invited members only? I do not think that, while seeking to strengthen our party, we should search for solutions on the basis of such extreme views. If our party wants to effectively play its leading role in society, it should be a party. Care for the ideological image, cohesion necessarily be a 3-million member strong party. Care for the ideological image, cohesion and quality of our party is an extremely important task. We do not want to chase after numbers to expand our party ranks. Nor can we be indifferent to the fact that communities still exist from which our party's active presence is still absent.

We are not indifferent to the fact that the party should deploy its forces in the sectors that determine its ability to fulfill its leading role as a whole or the ability of individual party organizations to implement their tasks.

During their work party organizations must find place and time for talks not only about what takes place in the world or in factories but also about how to answer the question: What to change? How to change it? What tasks to assume? Party organizations must do more than just address demands to others. We need ideological and organizational cohesion so that the party is able to play its role within society. Without such cohesion the party will merely be a discussion club and not a party of action people--people who transform their country and shape views and situations including the economic, social and political situation. Let us always remember that the party is able to fulfill its leading role only as an entire party because every party organization will then act in close relationship with the workers class, society, workforces and its own community.

Sweeping Efforts To Overcome Difficulties

As comrades from the floor have stressed, our party is a component part of the Polish people. This truth is of fundamental eloquence and is an important source of strength. In that sense the party has never been and is not divorced from the workers class and from the people. However, we should bear in mind that the party's ties with the workers class denote more than just organizational ties, the personal authority of each party member and the opinion that he is a decent human being. That is not enough. The foundation of the ties developed by the party, and not just by individual members, is the party program and policy which are mapped out by the party's highest echelons: the congress and the Central Committee. The Politburo has to play a great role in that regard although it had too much power in the past. We must bear that in mind when submitting proposals on new party statutes.

Preparations for the party congress must begin with adopting a good and correct program. The method of implementing that program is also important, in which case tasks are more sweeping because they involve the practice of management and guidance, efforts to encourage social militance, the climate inside the party, the life style and the work methods of the people in leading posts, and efforts to create conditions to develop socialist democracy.

The party must become the driving force of social militance, of whatever aids the development of democracy. That is why it is so important to develop self-government and the activities of social organizations, trade unions, youth organizations as well as technical, economic and sport organizations. It is bad that we have not talked often enough and clearly enough about the party tasks so conceived. Let us then create an extensive front of militance. Room for such activities is large. Our party has a large number of members. We have large hosts of functionaries who are able to address difficult and responsible tasks and who enjoy authority in their own communities. We are deeply convinced that such party members are in the overwhelming majority. Our party is purging itself of dishonest people. We are consistent in that but we will not let it pass that moral opprobrium attaches to all party members. That is my most determined view.

I fully agree with all the people who stress that it is very important to expand the numerical strength of party aktivs in all field echelons, in all industrial enterprises, in every mine and in every institution. No one is able to replace those functionaries, those aktivs--not even the thousands and thousands of lecturers from the Central Committee--because those people, those functionaries and aktivs, especially the workers aktivs, are the chief source of the militance of party organizations and of all party structures, beginning with the party group.

Our economic situation is extremely difficult which is why mobilizing all our forces to extricate the country from the difficulties and stagnation into which we have been plunged for more than a year or two is such an important task. It is a great party task and a great national task. It is a need voiced by all working people. We must have better planning and management because they are defective in many ways. Good management at every level is greatly important. That is why we attach such great hopes to a radical economic reform, the outlines of which have been presented in the draft published as a brochure. But I also have in mind the so-called small reform, whose implementation started at the beginning of this year and which should be conducive to effective management and economic efficiency. Within the framework of that small reform we must achieve more rational use of our manpower, economic potential and raw and other materials. Our experience in those sectors is poor. We are not outstanding among the socialist countries in that regard.

We are aware of the situation in the market and we are taking various steps which present difficulties for our economy in its current state but which are necessary to increase the supplies of commodities and to make the supplies more efficient. Those steps include the decisions to import many commodities, especially food, in order to improve the market supplies. We will continue those steps in the immediate future.

Favorable Climate for Effective Work

However, we know that effective work in every sector is necessary if we are going to extricate ourselves from our crisis situation. It is good that the comrades have stressed the importance of work with such force. Let us create the best possible climate for the people who are outstanding in their work. Let us devote more attention to productive work and let us press on the appropriate bodies the need to appreciate the importance of productive work. Workforces must know the state of productivity in their own enterprises. After all, productivity is the source of material values. It is possible to make yet another payment of some scores of billions of zlotys but they will have no value--they will be pure fiction--if production decreases. We are entering the 3d year of reduced national income. If work deteriorates and if its productivity continues to be low, there will be nothing to help us. That is why we should rethink the various measures with the help of which we can effectively and tactfully create an apotheosis of work and a favorable climate for effective work.

All comrades have referred to work-free Saturdays and stressed with concern that the issue of such Saturdays has aggravated the country's internal situation. The government's position on that issue--even though the method of presenting the position might have been defective in some ways, as you have stressed here--is logically justified and is sufficiently clear. That position makes it possible to choose from various alternatives within the framework of a 42.5-hour week, except that miners can be allowed a certain concession which, I think, is only natural. We share your astonishment that the issue of work-free Saturdays and of working hours has become a new reason for conflict, that appeals for boycotting Saturday work have been made and that there have been attempts to violate the rules of the labor law in force and of other laws.

The results of work on that Saturday are known. Almost two-thirds of the workforces arrived for work in their factories. A large part of the miners--some 40 odd percent--arrived for work, although they were not obliged to work on the Saturday that was free for them. We highly value such a responsible civic attitude. A large part of the workforces decided to work off that Saturday on another work-free Saturday. All that shows that the boycott of the Saturday work in question failed countriwide. How should we evaluate this event? We appreciate the importance of the attitude and activity of a large part of party organizations. I think that we should single out first of all the maturity and a sense of civic responsibility of the workforces. That is the merit of the trade unions also, including the branch trade unions, wherever they were active. It should be stressed that it is also the merit of many Solidarity echelons. That is why we must not charge the entire Solidarity organization with appealing for a work boycott last Saturday. Solidarity's leading echelons, specific functionaries and even specific managerial bodies in factories bear responsibility for that. A good part of Solidarity and a good part of the branch trade unions have proved that they know what responsible concern for the country means.

Our position on that issue has been and will be resolute and unequivocal. The economic losses occasioned by such a violent reduction in working hours would be too large. Are we able to afford such losses when our national income is showing a downward tendency? We are reducing investments to protect our present standard of living but we cannot afford to resign ourselves to something worse than stagnation--to a regression in the country's development. Cuts in working hours that are too large and the ensuing drop in production would definitely result in lowering the people's standard of living. Is there anyone in Poland who would consciously say yes to such prospects and who would come to terms with the results of such a situation? We have often spoken about it.

Let us also take a look at our debts. In 1981 we will have to buy the needed 9-10 million tons of grain as well as to import other commodities and raw materials which means that we will have to borrow over $10 billion to ensure that the country's life is normal as far as possible even if the national income drops 3-4 percent, as we expect it will. Such is reality. Are we able in such a situation to afford a 40-hour week and to aggravate our difficulties still further? Is it possible--in a situation when we need to mobilize all our forces and resources and when we appeal to miners to extend their working hours--to come to terms with someone appealing for people to refrain from work and even making demands, trying to extort by various means the payment of wages for that additional work-free day? Nor is it a secret that we are asking our friends, our allies, for economic help, which has been especially abundant in the past few months. We have reported on the help from the Soviet Union--we have received another $465 million in the past few days. Other socialist countries are also helping us. We will continue to be in need of such help. We are also addressing various problems to the Western countries, our partners. We are looking for measures to ease our economic situation.

In view of the present situation, which is more difficult than ever before, what is the meaning of the fact that some people are trying to extort by various means of pressure the shortest working hours as far as the socialist countries are concerned? This goes so far as to involve the issue of our national dignity. [paragraph continues]

We can have further talks on the subject, but--as far as issues involving the fate of our people are concerned--the only thing we can do is to look for various alternatives within the area of what is possible and feasible.

Only the Party Will Extricate the Country From its Crisis

We are a party of the people, not only because we have launched Poland along the path of socialist construction and because our policy has created lasting guarantees of our independence and has ensured our reconstruction and progress in civilization, but also because only the party is able to extricate the country from its crisis. There is no other force to do that and this fact adds to our responsibility. When national interests are at stake, one must not hesitate to resolutely say no and to justify this "no." It is our duty to act in such a way that everyone understands our actions. I am convinced that we will be able to bring our point home and to appeal to commonsense. After all, most workers are people with a great sense of responsibility.

All the comradres who have spoken from the floor have referred to the activities of trade unions and to the development of workers self-government groups. It is true that the work on the draft laws is slow but these matters are not as simple as that. The speed of work cannot depend on the efficiency of the authors of the various drafts on trade unions and on self-government, submitted by both sides. It is our wish that these drafts should be a result of agreement among all partners; that is, that they satisfy the views of the trade unions and other organizations and, at the same time, that they do not conflict with the state's interests. That is why competent people continue to air their views on the subject. I assume that a draft of legal principles will soon be transmitted to factories. The comrades from the floor have also correctly stressed that--without waiting for a law--we should look for other solutions to ensure that self-government groups are a genuine representation of workforces. That is a correct view. Whether such groups are called plant councils, workers councils or employees' councils does not matter. What matters is that the initiative of party organizations should help such a movement. That is not a formal gesture on our part. After all, we are for socialist and democratic renewal and we want the institutions of workers democracy to be full of great activity and great powers. We want the personal composition of self-government groups to guarantee the greatest trust in them. Democratic elections are one method to build such trust.

The trade unions have a particular place in factories. Out attitude toward the trade union movement, which is now in a state of division, has been stated many times and has been reaffirmed here today by Comrades Kaziimierz Barcikowski and Tadeusz Grabski. No further affirmation is necessary. We want to strengthen the position of the branch trade unions and to encourage their militancy and the restoration of their strength. It is very good that such a process is continuing.

Anarchy Threatens Socialist Renewal

We have been and are for a full and constructive cooperation with and sympathy for Solidarity as a whole and for its individual echelons. I wish to note with pleasure that the factories are taking many measures that confirm that not only the Central Committee but also party organizations and management in factories are displaying such an attitude toward Solidairity. It is necessary to continue work in that direction. The examples we have cited here are greatly edifying. However, we must not pass over in silence whatever is bad within Solidarity. It is no secret that Solidarity is a territory of active penetration by the determined enemies of socialism--people who, as we have stressed many times, set for themselves outright revolutionary aims and make no secret of it. We have dozens of such exmaples. You, too, comrades, have cited a good number of such facts. We know of many facts that attest to the harmful tendency represented by some Solidarity publications--to the irresponsible, antisocialist activities and to the attempts to occupy various public buildings, to violently extort decisions and to organize attacks against our cadres.

While encouraging the development of all forms of socialist democracy, we stress that there can be no place for diarchy within our state. Nowhere has diarchy become and could have become a system by which social life is organized. History knows of no such facts and theory does not admit them. Nor is there any place for diarchy in Poland but there is room here for a sweeping development of democracy, beginning with the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic through the rural parish councils, workers' self-government groups, peasants' self-government groups, cooperative self-government groups and in the extensive powers of social organizations. Such is our policy in that regard and we will not change it. Any change in it would be tantamount to anarchizing our life and to threatening socialist renewal. What we want is for all Solidarity echelons to assure a constructive stand in socialist Poland and to become an important element of socialist democracy. We will encourage this in every way.

It is very important to stimulate one's interest in social problems in factories. We think that this issue has been one of the major weaknesses of the functioning of our industrial enterprises in the past few months. Social problems and conditions account for more than merely wages, regarding which much has been accomplished. Other important issues are working conditions, work safety, the workers' state of health, the performance of health services and efforts to eliminate hazards to life and limb. Even the highest average wage increases will not eliminate difficult situations caused by large numbers of offspring, by various losses suffered by families and by young families' hardships. Let us think what the party can do to ensure that the situation of the people who find themselves in difficult conditions does not remain their exclusive problem.

More Attention to Young People's Problems

Most of our workers are young people and it is natural that young people's affairs have had such a prominent place in our discussions here. We want to address all the problems of the young people's situation and prospects, which we call the young worker's, employee's, technician's and engineer's "ability to advance." [droznosc awansow] There has been much neglect and much indifference in that regard but the issue is most important. We have never had so many young qualified people as now, which means tasks for party work. We should take care of young people's positions and conditions for promotion. Let us devote all the time we can to the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, which is an important and close ally in our political work. The effectiveness of the union's activities will be determined to a great extent by us. I have more in mind than that the party should just take care of the union. What is primarily important is to treat our young comrades seriously, to share our worries with them and to defend them against various threats.

During the discussion the comrades have raised various issues concerning the Central Committee's attitude toward party organizations in large enterprises. Many proposals have been put forward in this connection and critical remarks have not been lacking. All these proposals and remarks will be duly considered and anyone making a proposal will be answered in writing or verbally by a Central Committee representative.

We accept such criticism and such proposals not because we wish to demonstrate a kind of caring gesture, but because we take the view that such acceptance is the duty of the Central Committee and its apparatus--that it is their duty to maintain close ties with party members and to support their work. I fully share the view that we should have much more of such ties and contacts. Whatever takes place within our social life is important but we should bear in mind that those pillars of the strength of socialism and the party represented by large production enterprises are the most important pillars. We should all be aware of the lessons stemming from that.

Need For Effective Exchanges of Information

We need, as you have stressed, better party information. We will ponder on various technical improvements in communications, but you, too, can do something. We have already received many signals concerning the shortcomings, the organizational problems and the moods in your factories. [paragraph continues]

We have received many proposals to that effect. We highly value this initiative which is the first evidence that there is a great movement and renewal without our party. We will cultivate this state and most carefully respond to proposals. We know that nothing is more discouraging than leaving proposals unanswered. However, we should remember that propagating party experience is also a very important task. It is easier to say "what to do?" than "how to do it?", especially in the present situation which is so complicated. One thing is certain: Before the Central Committee is able to effectively fulfill its duty of propagating party experience, it must be told all about it by you. You should know that the information plant committees send us in this connection is extremely poor. Our view is that not only what you have achieved is very important and necessary but also how you have achieved it. We need such information so that we, the Central Committee, can use your methods in our current work and recommend them to party echelons countrywide.

The Central Committee employees' contacts [with the field] should be more regular, you have stressed. Their assistance is necessary. We also need such contacts so we can study your methods of work, your difficulties, views and modds. You should know that I make no secret of the fact that the Central Committee apparatus should be more effective in discharging its control functions--in controlling whether every party echelon does its job. Those functions must be viewed comprehensively. Are contacts weak? If you think so then we must draw the necessary conclusions. The Politburo's stand on this is unequivocal. Such contacts should be frequent and maintained with the help of visits to party organizations for longer periods of time and not of a speech here and there.

This, too, will certainly change. It must change at once, in a way for all to see.

We will also have to rethink the system of our meetings. Perhaps we will meet every quarter or three times a year or perhaps more often--when some problems arise and have to be discussed. We will meet not only to present the Central Committee's position on problems but also, as I think, to exchange information, which is a very important task.

We view your proposals to improve contacts and liaison as your wish to have closer relations with the Central Committee. As for us, the Central Committee, we are most keen on having closer relations with you who are a source of the party's great strength.

The comrades have asked various other questions. There are many of them but I do not want to prolong this meeting. As for our agricultural problems, we have issued very important and significant declarations. As you know, there has been no increase in the chemical fertilizers' consumption in the past 5 years but we have offered to supply 10kg of fertilizers per hectare more in a single year. You should be certain that we will be strong enough to keep our word. There are 6 months to go [probably to the end of the economic year]. When we meet again after some time we will place the necessary accounts before you. We will do it not because it is always important to keep one's work but primarily because we must radically change the attitude toward agricultural affairs. Industry's approach to them must change. This is not only what the farmers need--this is a national need. Poland cannot afford a food situation such as the present one. It cannot afford its present dependence on foreign food supplies. One of the questions from the floor expresses the fear lest the first secretary may -- I quote -- "be led up the garden path" by someone in this or that matter. It goes without saying that such a danger is always there but man should keep his eyes and wits about him, should be consistent in his conduct and should maintain ties with working people. Everyone should do this everywhere, not only on his own plane.

There have also been questions about my personal cares. I know that they do not concern my private affairs. When I stress and say "we," be assured that I am not forgetting my personal responsibility for whatever we decide on here, at the central party level, for whatever affects the country's situation and whatever involves the entire party. This is an important responsibility.

My first care is to ensure that all our tasks are successfully implemented and that we are successful in the socialist renewal aimed at developing socialist democracy, at strengthening our party's leading role and at so reconstructing its position that everyone can say "our party." In a word, we want to be successful in modernizing the entire system of our government in such a way. This is the first--the most basic--care.

Let Us Strengthen the World's Confidence in Poland

Another crucial issue is to eliminate all the threats facing us now--the great threats facing socialism--so that Poland ceases to be a subject of our friends' concern or anxiety; but it still continues to be a subject, although there is so much trust and faith in our strength, the party's **strength,** and in our ability to draw up a wise program, to muster the forces to implement it and to ensure that Poland's international position is not threatened. These are my cares and the cares of the Central Committee but your cares are no different. That which involves society and the party is more important now than at any other period of time we went through in the past. Such are our conditions and such are the threats from various quarters. We must overcome these threats. I want to repeat once again: Perhaps [we will overcome them] not rapidly, but effectively and by ourselves. Such is our necessity and such is our responsibility. We can do it. I think that this meeting has supplied yet another proof that we are entitled to be optimistic--we are--although I know that you, too, find things difficult.

The congress is approaching. It is good that it is the first congress in the preparations for which almost the entire party and large sections of our society are participating with such great elan and with such a profound approach to our problems, to problems of our development and situation and to the sources of difficulties and guarantees. Our congress commission and all its teams continue to most actively work at the central level. Passionate, serious discussions are taking place. The comrades submit not only their own proposals but also offer the wisdom of the organizations they represent in the commission. The outline of the congress program shluld soon be ready. It will be discussed at the commission's plenum. There is nothing to prevent it from being discussed at the same time by party organizations.

What is important today is to develop a good, correct and feasible program for developing socialism and socialist democracy, to strengthen our party and its leading role and, in addition, to rouse the forces that will defend and implement this program. In this sense the congress preparations can be regarded as the work of the entire party--not only as the work done in the backrooms to draw up documents, but as efforts to build the strength of our entire party.

SEJM VICE MARSHAL INTERVIEWED ON CHARGES, PLAN

LD222300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Reporter Stanislaw Skotnicki interview with Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski on 22 January, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, it is a fact that we have a different Sejm in the sense of the saying by the well-known journalist, Kapuscinski, in a report from Gdansk last December--and here I am quoting from memory--to the effect that whatever happens next we already have a different Poland. Thus we seem to have a different Sejm.

[Answer] That is all very well, but the question arises: What sort of Sejm? The term "different" means nothing. I believe that today we have a Sejm which is beginning to reflect what is genuinely interesting and what sometimes concerns every citizen. But this is the beginning.

[Question] This is the beginning. I am an optimist by nature--maybe I exaggerate in this optimism sometimes--but I have often met deputies since I have been a parliamentary reporter for several terms and I am finding many optimistic examples of the fact that I am meeting people who understand a good situation and who fight for it with stubbornness, with character and so forth. But, of course, these are only the beginnings.

[Answer] Of course, these are the beginnings because at this moment we are experiencing a phase when the Sejm is speaking. And what is necessary is for the Sejm not merely to speak but also to make decisions which really settle certain issues and not merely indicate that they exist and that they concern us. Is that not so?

[Question] Of course. We now all live by what is going on, the problem of free Saturdays, the question of economic reform and the question of various troubles, tensions and so forth. But before we come to this, would you allow me to ask you the following question?

I have read a good article in POLITYKA, I think by Szeliga--am I right--which accuses the Sejm of what you just said, that there is a lot of talk and so forth but there is not enough of others things, and among the other things there are not enough legislative initiatives. This is indeed a very important area of parliamentary work. How do you see this?

[Answer] I look upon it in a somewhat different way because the times when we were complaining about legislative inflation are not so distant. At this moment, indeed, we have a situation in which the number of bills on which actual work is in progress is considerable but the number of specific legislative initiatives, that is, acts arriving in the Sejm for legislative refinement are relatively fewer.

But I would not worry about this, as at this moment another much more important thing is happening. Notably, the Sejm, in addition to its legislative and control functions, is beginning to exercise another, very important function, about which we have been very quiet for many years. [words indistinct]

The debate on this year's plan and budget is in progress and has already been in progress for a long time. I know that there are many people who are already tired of it and who keep asking: Have we got this plan at last, or not?

[Question] You are thinking not so much about the nation as about the government's side, yes?

[Answer] I am thinking here about both. The anxiety about the state of the economy is often expressed by questions. There must be something really bad happening if January is drawing to an end and there is still no plan.

[Question] Exactly. What is happening? Why?

[Answer] Simply this: The Sejm has decided to make decisions. Before this, and I have said so publicly in the past, the Sejm fulfilled the role of approving ready-made decisions taken elsewhere.

[Question] Those were the hands raised during the plenary sessions?

[Answer] Yes, that was the stamp. But now this has ended. The Sejm wants to know whether the plan is realistic; it digs into the proportions; into the fundamental safeguards of the plan. For example, the Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry has adopted the attitude that whatever we approve must be based on a solid point of departure, and in this case, on a minor point, an accurate definition of how much coal we will extract in 1981. This causes difficulties.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, but you see, the plan can have been thus, there can be 500, 1,000 or 10,000 similar indices. This, too, is a method. To discuss several thousand indices all at once, one loses an overall view, the proportions disappear. Then the one figure concerning a certain guarantee on the extraction of coal is one of many, one of thousands.

[Question] But the situation is not like that?

[Answer] Yes, perhaps by synthesizing the main figure, yes, the departing point. This is what it is all about.

This means that when the Commission for Mining rejects the Ministry of Mining's plan, it means that the Commission for Budget and Finances cannot put the plan together because on the plan for the extraction of coal are dependent such industries as the power industry, chemical industry, and a lot of minor ones. Although all this is difficult, it would be a bad thing if the commission did put the plan together in such circumstances; it would then be based on wishful thinking. There is a good situation, I would say, on the moral side. But actually....

[Question] Actually things are very bad. What will happen in Poland next?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Yes, what should be done?

[Answer] As regards this week, it transpires that probably within 4-5 days the problems which today are still under discussion will be resolved. I believe that in 2 weeks' time, and I am reporting this information cautiously, the Sejm will be able to deal with the plans, which will not be merely a collection of speeches but will be a certain construction with a minimum of guarantees. This is simply realism.

[Question] I will return to [word indistinct] What matters here is more or less about 21 million tons of coal, roughly speaking. The basis, planned by the ministry, is 188 million tons.

[Answer] Agreed.

[Question] According to wining capabilities, while having four work-free Saturdays, this is within the limits of 162-167 million tons, which means that according to the various calculations, let us say, we would be short of about 20 million tons.

[Answer] From what I have heard here, from what I have learned, it is merely a case of the government's having planned for the missing 21 million tons, as tons which will be extracted through the so-called voluntary work on Saturdays. But the committee said that this could be done only when an agreement has been signed with the trade unions, widely understood as being with Solidarity and the old trade unions.

[Question] Is it like that?

[Answer] Partially yes, partially no, and it seems that what would be most likely, because [words indistinct]

[Question] Yes, obligatory....

[Answer] Yes, whatever will be the additional extraction if can be taken into consideration, we must take it into account. There is no other way. But it would be a bad thing for us to base our closed calculations, in other words, to distribute now what we still have not extracted. This depends, in fact, on peoples' attitudes, on peoples' selflessness.

Here we come to the second problem. The problem of work-free Saturdays. It is known that a very sharp discussion took place within the team for social policies in the Sejm Commission for Labor and Social Affairs, and what is the attitude of deputies here?

The attitude of the Sejm deputies is very critical, directed against the government because it was unable to produce an appropriately early and appropriately clear, unequivocal formulation of the proposal.

I know, defined difficulties, calculations and different variants had been discussed. But the final effect came too late for there to be a thorough consultation with trade unions and also with the Sejm, but there is a given situation which should be resolved. There are talks with trade unions, and a dialogue has been initiated at the Sejm.

I believe that based on solid calculation and full realization of our situation, our needs and possibilities, the solution will be found, but a method should be selected, and when there is a time limit it should be kept. Our economic situation is such that whether we like it or not, in facing it we will have to follow the road of changes and far-reaching [word indistinct], and I believe that the same applies to social and political life.

NEW CHAMBER OF CONTROL OFFICIALS APPOINTED

LD222307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the Council of State took place in the Belweder Palace today. A report by the prosecutor general on the activities of his department last year was examined. It was stated that organs of the prosecutor's office have consistently implemented actions aimed at ensuring order and calm in the country, a strict observance of the law, protection of the public interest and the rights of the citizens. They have cooperated extensively with other state organs, above all with people's councils and their commissions and with public organizations.

The Council of State appointed Edward Kowalczyk to the post of deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] and Boleslaw Szczerba to membership in the Collegium of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Boleslaw Koperski was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Twenty-three persons were appointed voivodship judges, 11 persons judges at the regional labor and social insurance courts and 119 persons judges of regional courts, and 14 persons were granted Polish citizenship.

KISIEL ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD222130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] A 3-day seminar of journalists devoted to examining the basic provisions of the economic reform has ended in Warsaw. A formula of critical support for the reform's provisions was adopted. Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission, outlined the preliminary shape of the 3-year plan for economic stabilization during the seminar.

FISZBACH ATTENDS GDANSK INDUSTRIES MEETING

LD211012 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting of first secretaries of PZPR works' committees of the 27 biggest industrial enterprises with Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee, was held yesterday at the party voivodship committee's office in Gdansk to discuss the most important socio-economic problems of our voivodship and the country.

BYDGOSZCZ ISSUES APPEAL ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD211812 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the coming 36th anniversary of the liberation of Bydgoszcz, members of the presidiums of the Municipal Committee of the Front of National Unity [MK FJN] and of the municipal People's Council [MRN] launched an appeal to the inhabitants of the town to mark this anniversary properly and at the same time thanked all of those citizens who took part actively in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the town, thus adding to its material and spiritual achievements.

The presidiums of the MK FJN and the MRN issue a patriotic appeal to all inhabitants to maintain law and order and high social and vocational discipline in their places of work in this difficult sociopolitical situation of economic tension prevailing in the country and in Bydgoszcz.

Indeed, only rhythmic and undisturbed work by Bydgoszcz works, enterprises and institutions and the groups of people employed at them can contribute to a gradual improvement of the existing, highly unfavorable economic situation. The presidiums of the MK FJN and the MRN in Bydgoszcz believe that only by hard and efficient work can we create the conditions for a successful implementation of the socialist renewal of our life and thus meet social expectations.

JELENIA GORA PARTY DEFINES IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

LD221058 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting devoted to the definition of tasks on the ideological front prior to the ninth party congress was held today in Jelenia Gora. It was chaired by Secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee Bronislawa Sokolowska.

It was stated at the meeting that the political crisis continues although the meetings of primary party organizations prove that the party is consolidated and changing. The trend of settling accounts is still dominant. There are frequent instances of ideological capitulation and conservatism in thinking and failure to see changes which have taken place. There is a duty today to restore belief in the ideals of socialism. Party members must be aware of the fact that it is the PZPR that must find the way out from the present situation. Success in this task requires familiarity with the present political, social and economic situation. The discussion preceeding the ninth congress and the congress itself are to define the ways out from the present crisis.

POZNAN WORKERS DEBATE PARTY ROLE, ECONOMY

LD211752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The TYDZIEN magazine published in Poznan gives an account of the workers' debate. Those who took part in it work at the "polmet" metallurgical works in Poznan. Here are some quotations:

The working class can forgive small errors and failures but if the mechanisms of party work have been restricting the influence of the working class and the possibility of dealing with errors and misdeeds, if we have to discover, as we now do, the number of people in the party and outside it who were taking advantage of their position to promote their private interest, then the result is that such phenomena are causing much disenchantment and anger among the working class. At all meetings the same question is being asked of the representative of the works committee or higher branch: Who will be punished and when, and what will that punishment be? There is also opposition to the fact that most people are leaving their party posts at their own request or because of poor health. We know of no instances of, for example, a voivodship secretary being recalled from his job for having failed to do it properly or of his being censured.

Poland has always managed to emerge from its difficulties and no doubt it will emerge from this crisis as soon as we tackle the job in earnest. We will restore the health of the party and our economy. There is no reason to complain. But let us not clap our hands; if we start clapping our hands things will get even worse. A comrade said here that we have nothing to be ashamed of, but I do not hold that view. I am ashamed of what has happened although it was not my fault. We are ashamed, but we want to draw conclusions from it so that none of it should ever happen again; it is only then that we will be able to speak about renewal.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN WARSAW 21 JAN

LD211856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A plenary session of the National Council of Polish Women took place in Warsaw today.

It was devoted to the social situation of women and to the tasks facing the women's movement in the socialist renewal of life.

Present at the debates was the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski.

It was stated at the plunum that it is necessary for organs of the authorities and of party echelons to show greater interest in the demands and proposals put forward by echelons of the women's movement.

It was judged particularly important that women employed in a socialized economy should be paid wages reflecting their qualifications and professional ability--wages that would be equal to those paid to men.

It was also pointed out that there is a need to update the labor code as well as other regulations to ensure equal rights and duties for women and men, particularly regarding family allowances and payments and concessions due to jobs held and the need to raise children.

Much of the discussion was devoted to problems of young families, rural women, and to the questions of the future structure of the women's movement in Poland. It was pointed out that there is the need to set up a team which will evaluate the work of all echelons of the women's movement and will prepare proposals for the program of action and for adaptation of the women's movement to present day demands.

At the conclusion, Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the party central Committee Secretariat, head of the department of social organizations, spoke. He stressed that the leadership of the party wishes to give much help to the women's movement in its actions aimed at strengthening the family and the upbringing of the young generation.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO CONVERT TO COAL POWER

LD221446 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (PAP)--The Szczecin-based Polish Steamship Company (PZM) is planning to introduce coal propelled vessels into its merchant fleet in face of the growing oil prices. Turbine ships, say Polish experts, may become the most popular ocean-going vessels worldwide.

The Polish experts said that even though at first construction of such ships would be costly, yet they would be cheaper to operate. A turbine vessel, though 25 percent more expensive than a diesel-engined ship, would pay back the difference within two years.

A 76,000-dwt bulk cargo carrier already ordered in the [word indistinct] year in Britain is to open the programme of Polish marine conversion to coal in 1983. The Szczecin shipowner plans to buy three other turbine vessels, 26,000-dwt bulkers, the first of them entering service in 1982.

KANIA, RCP SECRETARY CAZACU MEET, DISCUSS PROBLEMS

AU222025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 22, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP, received Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, who pays a visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the CC of the PUWP.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, a warm salute was conveyed, as well as best wishes to Stanislaw Kania, to the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, and wishes of full success in the PUWP activity devoted to socialist construction in friendly Poland.

Thanking, Stanislaw Kania requested that Nicolae Ceausescu, the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, be conveyed on his behalf and on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, a warm friendly salute and best wishes of success in building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

During the interview, they informed each other of the current preoccupations of the RCP and PUWP, and exchanged views on present-day problems of international life, of the communist and working-class movement.

Expressing satisfaction at the favourable evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, the sides have stressed the firm resolve of the two parties to take further action for the development of the Romanian-Polish relations on political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural planes to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism, national security and independence, of international collaboration.

Reasserted was the resolve of the two parties to take action for the development and strengthening of the collaboration among the communists and workers' parties setting out from the principles of fully equal rights, observance of each party's right to decide its own political line, the revolutionary ways and means, in tune with the realities and specific national conditions in which it carries out its activity.

During the talks the sides expressed confidence that the PUWP, the working class, the entire Polish people, in full unity would succeed in leaving behind the encountered difficulties, securing the continuous socialist development of Poland and the welfare of the working ones.

The interview, that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP.

Attending was Ion Cozma, Romanian ambassador in Poland.

Over January 20-22 the RCP delegation headed by Virgil Cazacu had interviews with Tadeusz Grabski and Stefan Olszowski, members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CC of the PUWP, and with Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP.

During the meetings and talks, they approached questions of socialist construction in the two countries, of collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, some aspects of the international working-class movement and of the international life. Both parties expressed the wish to expand and deepen the Romanian-Polish multilateral collaboration in the interests of the two parties, countries and peoples.

The talks were attended by Ilie Matei and Ioan Hadnagy, alternate members of the CC of the RCP, Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of section at the CC of the PUWP.

Ion Cozma, Romania's ambassador in Warsaw, was present.

CZRYEK, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD211026 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received members of the board of the International Journalists' Club here today. Both sides discussed a number of international issues and current tasks of Poland's foreign policy. They stressed the importance of international journalism for spreading knowledge about Poland's foreign policy.

Agreed were also forms of further cooperation between the Foreign Ministry and the International Journalists' Club.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT WORKING PEOPLE COUNCIL PLENUM

Foreign Affairs Remarks

AU210915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Report on foreign affairs portion of Nicolae Ceausescu's 20 January speech at plenary session of National Council of Working People]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor, on January 20, at the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Romanian Working People, President Nicolae Ceausescu also referred to some international problems.

Reminding that the international situation deteriorated acutely in 1980, old conflicts were perpetuated and new ones emerged, he noted that at the same time the peoples scored fresh successes in the struggle against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy.

Given the present international situation, the Romanian president said, it is necessary for us to do our utmost in order to put an end to the military conflicts, to solve all the litigious matters by means of negotiations alone. Now, at the beginning of the year, one can speak of certain gladdening signs. There are a series of manifestations and tendencies towards taking action on the line of opening negotiations for solving various complicated problems. We hope reason, everyone's responsibility for its own people and for the general cause of peace would triumph, that attained will be the opening and successful development of negotiations for solving the various conflicts.

Life proves that negotiations among interested sides are a safe way to solve problems in the spirit of the principles of equality, observance of the national independence and sovereignty.

We are taking most resolved action for the successful development and conclusion of the Madrid Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. We wish that a conference is convened on confidence and disarmament in Europe, that fresh steps are taken for developing collaboration in all the fields of activity, that the new conference is established, reunion that our country has offered to guest in Bucharest.

We militate for the expansion of collaboration with the European countries, with the Balkan countries. We attach great importance to the relations with all the socialist countries and of course, first of all, with Romania's neighbour countries.

We consider that it would be of a great importance to overcome the divergencies existing between some socialist countries, to strengthen their collaboration and unity. This would bear, undoubtedly, a great influence upon the entire international life, would lead to increasing the prestige of socialism, would serve the cause of the people's independence, of detente and peace all over the world.

We also develop the relations with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. We act for the strong affirmation, in the relations with all states, of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to force and the threat with force. We firmly declare for every people's right to be master of its destiny, to develop freely, without any outside interference.

Romania actively participates in the entire activity carried out for disarmament, and, first of all, for nuclear disarmament. We consider that everything must be done to halt the arms race, to pass on to reducing military expenditures, armaments. This is a priority demand of the policy of detente and peace, of leaving behind the economic crisis and ensuring the socioeconomic development of each people.

The accomplishment of the new international economic order should also be understood as a vital necessity of international life.

Neither the general economic development nor the overcoming of the complex issues of the world today can be ensured without liquidating the world's division into poor and rich, without ensuring the development of new economic relations grounded upon principles of equity and equality, without a fast progress of the needy countries. As far as Romania is concerned, she will do everything possible to contribute to the accomplishment of the new international order along with all the developing countries.

We broadly develop the relations and actively participate, as invitees, in the activity of the non-aligned countries. We intensely work for an enhanced role of the small and medium-sized countries in the settlement of all international issues. We declare for a more active role of the United Nations Organization and of other international bodies in the democratic settlement of the complex issues of the current international life.

In the spirit of the principles of international solidarity, we widely develop the relations with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic ruling parties and national liberation movements, with parties and political forces declaring for security, for detente, independence and peace. We consider that the strengthening of this collaboration, the growing role of the working class, of public opinion, of the popular masses and of peoples in the world arena, are the guarantee of successful advance of international life on the road of detente, peace and independence.

We are convinced that the consolidation of the unity of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces, the resolute activity of all peoples aspiring after peace and independence will ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, of peace, will put an end to the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, ensuring the building of a better and more just world, of a world of international collaboration and peace.

Domestic Affairs Remarks

AU210917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Report on domestic affairs portion of Nicolae Ceausescu's 20 January speech at plenary session of National Council of Working People]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES)--In the speech made on January 20, at the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People, President Nicolae Ceausescu summed up the 1976-1980 quinquennium, pointing out that it concluded with remarkable results. The president also referred to Romania's achievements throughout the eighth decade. He stressed inter alia that in that lapse of time Romania's industrial output grew almost threefold, the fixed assets 2.8 times, the number of working personnel 44 percent, labour productivity almost twice, the national income 2.36 times, the working people's remuneration 74 percent and the peasantry's incomes 140 per cent. The president said that these achievements ought to be stressed the more as the world economic situation has worsened greatly in the last decade. All these aspects of the international economic life, the president said, have had a strong influence upon the general economic development and undoubtedly have had a certain influence upon our country's economy, too. In 1980 we have had to take firm measures for reducing the material consumption, particularly the consumption of oil products, taking into account the fact that the oil price has risen so much that its processing has become inefficient. We have even had to reduce to a certain extent the processing of oil.

Stressing that the outstanding results scored by Romania in spite of these conditions were the fruit of the whole people's dedicated work, the president also praised the role of the working people's councils in scoring them. It has been demonstrated, Nicolae Ceausescu said, that this democratic form of organizing the economy and the other sectors of our socialist society, in which the working people directly participate in making the decisions and in carrying them out, represents a wonderful framework for management by the people themselves, consciously, of their destinies, for the building of communism and their welfare.

The president also pointed to a train of shortcomings in the previous quinquennium (1976-1980). He pointed out inter alia that with some important sorts the physical production was not fulfilled, and the provisions for the oil, coal and other raw materials neither. The provisions on farm output were not observed to the full. The shortcomings in agriculture called for a reduction and, in some domains, even the cutting off of the exports of farm produce. The president also mentioned a host of shortcomings in investments, stressing that they brought about the failure to accomplish an important number of production capacities.

Then the president referred to the targets of the 1981-1985 five-year plan. Over this period, he showed, first should be considered the improvement of the raw-material production, particularly in the point of oil and coal, as well as of other energy sources, and secured must be a stronger development of the agricultural production, these two branches being given priority as they play a decisive role in the development of economy. Tackling problems related to the technico-material supply, the president said that the cooperation among enterprises needed improvement. At the same time, he said, greater attention is necessary to be paid to the cooperation in production with the CMEA member socialist countries, with the other socialist countries, with other states, with various foreign companies and firms, by means of complete, balanced compensation. The president laid special stress on the necessity for the physical production and the net production to be turned out as planned, and referring to the processing industry he stressed that production must not be turned out in excess unless extra orders existed for export, since except for this situation, larger productions meant larger consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials. Of course there is no such limitation of production in agriculture and in the raw-materials producing industries, said President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Another theme tackled by President Nicolae Ceausescu was the reduction of the material consumptions, a domain in which, he said, the existing positive experience must be generalized. In this context he mentioned that in 1981 there would be applied full typification of materials and products. Special attention, the speaker said, should be paid to the technological standard and to the quality of products since any lag in this domain, be it for several months only, means lower competitiveness on the international market. Referring to investments the president stressed once more that no investments should be opened, with rare exceptions, before the ones opened during previous years were completed. Efforts must concentrate on attaining planned parameters with the existing units. "We have, said the president, a huge volume of fixed assets, modern machinery and equipment. Their good operation maintenance and adequate overhaul are essential elements, actually more important than the attainment of fresh investments."

The president then talked of the necessity of applying the typified designs in constructions and of making full use of the transport capacities.

The president stressed in particular the imperative demand of increasing the labor productivity. Although a relatively good rate was scored in this domain, Nicolae Ceausescu said, considering the almost three times growth of the fixed assets, the almost twofold growth of labor productivity demonstrates that the existing equipment was not duly employed.

Referring to matters of economic management, the president said that of particular importance in this respect is the firm application of the new economic mechanism, the accentuation of the workers' self-management and of self-administration. We should act so as the working people's councils, the general meetings really be the expression of the continuous deepening of self-management, of every collectivity's heightened responsibility for the good administration of the means entrusted by the people, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized.

He then approached questions of the production for export.

In this context he said:

We should unfold most intense activity for expanding the cooperation within the CMEA, as well as with the other socialist countries. We should expand the economic exchanges and the cooperation with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries. Underlying firmly all economic exchanges should be the principle of equality, equity and mutual advantage. A well-balanced foreign trade should be ensured, conducive to the evening up of the commercial and payments balance, to providing conditions for the liquidation the soonest of the foreign debt.

With import, especially the import of machinery and equipment paid in free currency, we should ensure complete compensation out of the machine-building production. We do not want to curb the foreign trade activity, the economic exchanges with other states, but we want to carry them on in an equilibrated manner while necessarily securing the compensation, the necessary means of payment.

We should apply firmly the set measures on cutting down the imports of materials, parts and equipment. Any such import should be paid by a compensating export, and made by previously ensuring the means of payment from the sectors I have referred to. By no means shall we allow further imports for which conditions of compensation, means of payment have not been secured. We want by no means to resort to loans any more.

In connection with the increase of the population's incomes, the president stressed the imperative demand of firmly applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity in all domains, while observing strictly the set ratio between the high and low incomes, between various branches. At the same time, the speaker stressed that the ministries producers of consumer goods should ensure the fulfilment of physical production with all sorts, and the commercial units should ensure in keeping with the plan the good supply of the working people, while putting an end to certain states of affairs manifest in that compartment.

In another sequence of ideas, speaking of the administration of the land stock, the president suggested the foundation under the government or the State Council of a national commission to ensure the unitary husbanding of the country's entire territory.

Referring to the working people's congress, which the council decided to convene in the second half of May, the president approached the questions of development of socialist democracy in Romania. He stressed in this context that the May congress, which would be a greatly important event in the democratic life of the Romanian socialist society, would rally 11,000 people, party and state activists, including 3,500 workers and foremen directly active in production, this representation marking an almost threefold growth as to the first congress. The strong presence of workers at the working people's congress, the president said, highlights the decisive role played by our working class in the socialist society, the fact that it permanently carries out in an organized manner its role as a leading force of our entire nation on the road of socialism and communism, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Referring to the conditions in which the socialist society is being built up, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We have many difficulties and shortcomings. But socialism represents mankind's golden dream. The shortcomings that are manifest in many ways are inherent. Still, they are also due to the mistakes made by people. Socialism is being built by people as they are, with their shortcomings and weaknesses. But life proves that socialism has scored huge accomplishments in a short historical period, it has liquidated once and for all the exploitation of man by man and ensures, at the same time with the development of the production forces, the fulfilment of new relations of equity and equality among people, a new humanism. All we accomplish in the socialist society is dedicated to man, to his freedom and happiness. This is socialism. For socialism we must even give our lives if necessary.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INAURURATION

AU201927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the following telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America:

On the official inauguration of your mandate as President of the United States of America, it is a special pleasure for me to address you, on behalf of the Romanian people and of my own, sincere congratulations and the best wishes of success in the fulfillment of your lofty mission, alongside with my wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly American people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my hope that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation established between Romania and the United States of America, their collaboration on an international plane will further expand and deepen, grounded on the principles of international law and on the Romanian-American joint documents, to the advantage of our peoples, of the assertion of the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and observance of the national independence, for strengthening the international security and understanding.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRIVE ON VISIT

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 22, a delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden arrived in Bucharest to pay, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, a visit of friendship to Romania.

The members of the delegation are Lars Werner, chairman, and Bo Hamnar, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the party.

The Swedish guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR

AU231032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 23, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Tran Thuan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Bucharest, on a farewell call, at the end of his mission in Romania.

The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

MIJATOVIC, VRHOVEC CONGRATULATE REAGAN, HAIG

Mijatovic Telegram to Reagan

LD211036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0734 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--On behalf of the SFRY Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic, the president of the Presidency, has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan, on the occasion of assuming his duties, a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the American people.

Among other things the telegram stresses the great importance which the SFRY Presidency attaches to all-round cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States. At the same time it expresses the conviction that these relations, based on the long-term principles of equality and reciprocal respect, will continue to develop in the future and thereby contribute to the wider interests of peace and stability and to better understanding in the world.

A telegram with congratulations has also been sent to U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Vrhovec Message to Haig

LD211026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0733 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today congratulated Alexander Haig on his taking over as U.S. secretary of state. Vrhovec expressed his conviction that the friendly relations, cooperation and dialogue between the SFRY and the United States would continue to develop successfully.

STRIKE IN POLAND, GOVERNMENT COMMENTS REPORTED

LD222320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--A general four-hour strike announced by factory and ship sirens at exactly 1 a.m. took place today in the whole of the Gdansk region--the towns of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. In this way, the independent and self-management trade union "Solidarity" protested the government's decision [words indistinct] gradually and that only every alternate Saturday be a free day for the time being.

On its [words indistinct] "Solidarity" demands that every Saturday be a [words indistinct]. The issue has been a source of controversy between the government and "Solidarity" for weeks now and (?caused) the second large-scale strike in Poland in the past few days.

During the strike the only functioning vital city services were the water and electric power supply. "Solidarity" sources in Warsaw have stated that strikes also took place today in the towns of Bydgoszcz and Kielce. They were also scheduled in several other Polish voivodships but no confirmation that they actually took place has been received so far.

Immediately before the strikes, Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski and chairman of "Solidarity" Coordinating Committee Lech Walesa met last night in Warsaw. This meeting, however, like that of five days ago, also yielded no results.

During last night's meeting "Solidarity" proposed a 41.5-hour workweek instead of the government's proposal which envisages a 42.5-hour week. However, no agreement was reached.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government has openly admitted that it made a mistake by not publishing its proposal on the shortened work week earlier in order that all the employed Poles could study it. Statements to this effect were made yesterday by Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mach at a trade unions meeting and a government spokesman at a press conference with domestic reporters held here this afternoon.

CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSSES TIES WITH GENERAL NADJ

FL222058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Gen Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, has held talks in Belgrade with Cuban Ambassador Eloy Valdes Espinosa. It was announced that General Nadj and the Cuban diplomat discussed matters dealing with the Federation of Veterans' Associations, its organization, activities and methods of work. The Yugoslav group has more than 1.5 million members and conducts numerous activities. General Nadj is one of the most prestigious combatants of the Yugoslav war of national liberation and an outstanding personality in Yugoslavia. General Nadj and Ambassador Espinosa also discussed the Cuban-Yugoslav bilateral relations and friendship between the two countries.

STAMATOVIC REVIEWS MONTENEGRIN-ALBANIAN TRADE

AU221900 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Titograd POBJEDA correspondent Jovan Stamatovic's article for DELO: "Bridges of Cooperation Also Reach Albania"]

[Text] The scope of cooperation, commodity trade and economic contacts between the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is expanding, so to speak, from day to day, and the opportunities for improving that cooperation are greater from day to day also. This is how we could sum up in one sentence the gist of the talks held by a delegation of the Chamber of Economy of Montenegro headed by Omer Kurpejovic, president of the chamber, during its recent visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The same conclusion was made in the talks with the delegation of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce headed by Nikolla Profi, chairman of the chamber, as well as at the reception by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and during the talks at the Tirana automobile and tractor combine, the Shkoder copper wire and cable factory and the Shkoder handicraft factory: Economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is developing well, but it is necessary to utilize all available opportunities to make that cooperation even better in the coming period.

Albania has a population of 2,616,000 people. Of the total number of those employed, 63 percent are engaged in agriculture, which is the country's main economic activity. In recent years mining and industry have become increasingly important. Albania is developing trade relations with 50 countries. The list of products exported by Albania includes chrome ore, chrome ore concentrate, ferrochrome pyrite, bitumen, copper, copper wire, various chemical products, textiles, handicraft products, agricultural products, alcoholic beverages, medicinal herbs, marble tiles, cement, parquet flooring and so forth.

We can easily say that in the last few years the economic relations between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and especially between the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and that neighboring country, have continuously followed an ascending line. The recently concluded agreement on commodity trade for 1981 and the long-term agreement for the 1981-85 period promise a further increase in commodity trade between the two countries.

It is estimated that, when all indexes are known, the value of trade in both directions in 1980 will amount to about $125 million; that is, about 52 percent above the anticipated value. Briefly, Yugoslavia occupies one of the leading places in Albania's foreign trade.

The economic representatives of the two sides who recently held talks at the Albanian Chamber of Commerce, noted that opportunities for closer cooperation and larger trade between the two sides are becoming increasingly great. In 1979 Montenegro's exports to Albania amounted to a total value of 47.4 million dinars, and its imports from Albania to a total value of 31.3 million dinars. On the other hand, in 10 months in 1980 alone Montenegro's exports to the neighboring country amounted to a total value of 60.5 million dinars, and its imports from that country to a total value of 110 million dinars, bringing the value of total trade in both directions to 17.5 million dinars.

Refrigerators, edible oil and cold rolled metal strips lead the list of products exported by our republic to neighboring Albania. As was pointed out during the talks in Tirana, Montenegro could export to Albania also such other products as freezers, various steels, aluminum foil, leather products, clothing, footwear, rubber products, construction machines, slide bearings, paper, school appliances, concrete railroad sleepers, bimetallic strips, electrodes and various other products.

All export-import business between our republic and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (with the exception of electric power) is handled by the Titograd Industrijaimport enterprise, which has had well developed business relations with Albanian partners for many years now. It is not surprising then that the possibilities for opening an Industrijaimport agency in Tirana were also discussed in Tirana. Other forms of cooperation and possibilities for consolidating economic contacts between the two states, including for instance the introduction of a Belgrade-Titograd-Tirana flight, a shipping line between Bar and Durres and a bus line between Titograd and Shkoder, were also discussed during the talks.

As we are speaking about transportation, let us also say that the Titograd-Shkoder Railroad will be "a firm bridge of cooperation between Montenegro and Albania," as Omer Kurpejovic, president of the Chamber of Economy, noted during the talks at the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It is anticipated that in 1982 it will be decided when the railroad traffic between the two states will begin. But Titograd and Shkoder are already firmly linked by a 110-kilowatt high tension powerline accepting and transmitting electric power. That powerline symbolically attests to available opportunities. It is only necessary to do everything required to further deepen economic cooperation between the two sides in the future.

In this connection, we do not have in mind only commodity trade but also various other spheres of economic ties that exist, for instance, in water resources, culture and education, scientific cooperation and elsewhere. The international agreement with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on using the water resources of Lake Scutari and Bojana and Drim rivers is certainly of special importance for Montenegro. Land improvement along the shores of Lake Scutari is a rather difficult task, but it is important for the economic development of Montenegro and Albania. For instance, Montenegro would gain 5,200 and Albania 610 hectares of land by changing the course of the Drim River. Meanwhile, our republic would gain 12,500 and Albania 1,100 hectares of land by building low embankments along the lake.

Good-neighborly relations cannot be imagined without cultural-educational and scientific cooperation. For that reason, it is necessary to expand and improve at an accelerated pace cooperation in protecting cultural and historical monuments and in exchanging art exhibitions and books, as well as scientific workers and experts in various fields, and also to expand cooperation in such other activities as music, and cooperation between universities and faculties.

Economic cooperation between the two neighbors, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is becoming increasingly close and open. For that reason it is necessary to make all possible efforts to further strengthen economic ties and good-neighborly relations between the sides in the coming period. It is precisely with this statement that the talks between the two delegations concluded at their joint luncheon in the Shkoder Rozafa Hotel.

MIJATOVIC, ZARKOVIC PAY VISIT TO MONTENEGRO

Arrival in Titograd

LD201512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Titograd, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency, arrived in Titograd this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Montenegro. At the airport at Golubovci Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic were welcomed by Veljko Milatovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Maj Gen Zivorad Lazarevic, commander of the Titograd military area; and by Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly.

Immediately on arrival in Titograd, in the Gorica Villa President Mijatovic had talks with the top state and sociopolitical officials of the republic.

Milatovic Briefs Mijatovic

LD201840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Titograd, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency, who arrived this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Montenegro, held talks in Titograd this evening with top state and sociopolitical officials of Montenegro. The following took part in the talks: Veljko Milatovic, Vojo Srzentic, Radivoje Brajovic, Momcilo Cemovic, Cedomir Djuranovic, Vuko Vukadinovic, Lazar Djodjic, Mihailo Tiodorovic, all members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and representatives of other sociopolitical organs and organizations of the republic.

Briefing Cvijetin Mijatovic on the most topical issues of the socioeconomic and political development of Montenegro, Viljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro, stressed that the political situation in Montenegro is basically good. In his words, a very significant intensive activity by the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces in resolving the most important tasks in the socioeconomic and self-managing development had been in progress for quite some time in Montenegro. In Montenegro as in other republics and provinces and the country as a whole, Milatovic stressed, issues of economic stabilization and of socioeconomic development in connection with the adoption of the next medium-term plans are the focus of activity.

In recent years, the dominant position in the activity of all factors in Montenegro has been taken up by issues linked with overcoming economic problems. Milatovic recalled that in previous fairly intensive development of Monetengro, orientation had been toward the construction of infrastructure and basic industry with the aim of creating the necessary premises and preconditions for the development and use of natural resources of the republic. Due to the lack of funds and to the low accumulative ability of the economy, comprehensive development could not be achieved and thus a one-sided economic structure has thus far been created in Montenegro. At the last two League of Communists congresses and on a series of other occasions, in Milatovic's words, it was assessed that such a path of development, regardless of how difficult it might be and regardless of the problems in its wake, was necessary in our conditions since it had followed the course of creating the basic preconditions for the speedier future development of Montenegro and at the same time had followed the course of developing the country's economic structure.

Among the difficulties with which Montenegro's economy is struggling, Milatovic also listed the high indebtedness, because all new major projects had been built with the help of loans.

After the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Montenegro has the highest degree of indebtedness in the country and this makes its material position very much worse and restricts to a high degree the possibility of development in the next period and, furthermore, it also reflects negatively on the material base of the development of self-managing relations.

This is also the basic reason for some organizations of associated labor having registered high losses for years (in the 4 years of the current medium-term plan the losses in the economy amounted to over 3.6 billion new dinars). Though orientation has been to achieve in the past plan period more substantial changes in the economic structure, in Milatovic's words, this was not achieved due to the need to complete earlier the construction of the major projects. Thus, in that period too, 95 percent of all investments were invested in the basic branch of industry and in transport.

Veljko Milatovic also pointed to the problem of the development of underdeveloped municipalities in Montenegro, furthermore to the difficulties linked with the elimination of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake, high investment excesses and other difficulties. He stressed that the problems of supplying the economy and the population continued to be fairly pronounced.

"Economic difficulties concerned with the supply of imported raw materials and reproduction material are still present: This is the case not only with supplies from abroad but also with supplies in the country. This problem is becoming increasingly pronounced in a number of large organizations of associated labor. In this context, at times, unnecessary hold-ups and even impermissible actions and blackmail take place. There are difficulties in the supply of some basic foodstuffs to the population and this exerts a negative influence on the political situation and the mood of the working people.

"We believe that a lengthy continuation and such a pronounced manifestation of these problems--as has been the case so far regarding the supplies to the population of basic agricultural and food products, medicines and some consumer goods--should not be allowed. At times truly small amounts of funds and foreign exchange are involved with which we can ensure the purchase of necessary goods which we do not have and which we cannot so speedily provide from our own production. Putting things in order on the market, to a bearable extent represents a condition whereby the working people are able to devote themselves seriously to the tasks of economic stabilization. The political situation in the country depends on this to a considerable extent," Milatovic stressed.

Speaking about the activity in Montenegro in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative in promoting collective work and responsibility, Milatovic stressed among other things:

"Our stance is that everything which is linked with the implementation of Tito's initiative be consistently implemented, in line with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In this respect we have had practically no problems whatsoever from the beginning and we have none today. The results so far of the public debate demonstrate that the working people and citizens give full support to the proposed constitutional solutions."

In Milatovic's view, many difficulties in the socioeconomic and political life which Montenegro, and the country as a whole faces, are the result of the fact that self-managing socioeconomic relations based on the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and on other systemic legislation are being built only slowly. Our assessments are, he stressed, that in political life and in the work on building these relations, often quite a lot of statements are made in general terms and inefficient activity carried out and, therefore, practical results in implementing the new system are not as (?planned). This, in his words, has manifold negative consequences. It is on the basis of the old system that solutions for many issues are still being sought, and thus various contradictions and discords in development are deepening.

The very slow implementation of income-based linking-up of associated labor in line with the principles of a broader pooling of labor and resources outside work and composite organizations of associated labor must cause concern. He stressed that due to weaknesses in the application and further development of the system, social and economic life is still regulated to a considerable extent, and relations settled in a way which did not lead to the consolidation of self-management. Administrative forms and methods of regulating economic life are very pronounced, while the space for the manifestation of economic laws in the development of income-based and economic motives is very restricted.

In Milatovic's words, lack of respect for economic principles and laws strengthens the role of factors of the noneconomic sector, of the state regulative activity, and disunites the market and this leads to a serious curb on the role and position of the working class, particularly in expanded reproduction. In his view, such processes could not remain without reflecting on intranational and intrarepublican relations.

Stressing that the rehabilitation and construction of areas which had suffered from the catastrophic earthquake was one of the most complex and difficult tasks of the republic, Vuljko Milatovic pointed out numerous problems. In his words, most of last year passed without visible results in rehabilitation and construction due to lack of resources, because regulations were adopted with delay by the federation and by the republics and provinces. The high increase in prices of construction materials and services also seriously call into question the program of rehabilitation and construction; furthermore, there is a lack of necessary construction material and all this together has slowed down construction. He also stressed among other things that problems also arose because no regulation on the valorization of resources had been passed though there had been legal obligation to do so by the end of October last year.

Having pointed out the basic points of departure of Montenegro's socioeconomic development in the next medium-term plan, Milatovic dealt with issues linked with interrepublican and provincial negotiations.

"By taking into consideration the full complex nature of negotiations and reaching agreements in a multinational community such as ours, and taking into consideration the need to develop and firmly establish this system, reaching agreement between republics and provinces in organs of the federation on individual issues, nevertheless, is achieved, in my view, with considerable difficulties, even greater difficulties than necessary. I think it should be stated that this causes restlessness, leads to delays in achieving agreements on individual issues and has negative consequences for the country as a whole. I believe it is not good that in the practice of negotiations and reaching agreements interests are being politicized and then, of course, agreements are difficult to reach. I believe that this politicalization of interests, rigidity in attitudes and entrenchment behind them is characteristic not merely for negotiations within the framework of the country, but for negotiations at all levels. This phenomenon is also present in work organizations, municipalities and the republic. The pluralism of self-managing interests should not be understood in this way and it is not a good thing to understand it in this way. Various interests cannot be ignored but the process of negotiations and agreement-reaching must be aimed at, along with the respect for others [few words indistinct] that which is common to all, to negotiate and find that which can be common to all. I think that to achieve agreements within the federation more speedily, it is necessary first to implement consistently constitutional solutions on the role and responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of the country as a whole, and to direct the role and functions of the federal organs toward that which represents their constitutional role and obligation.

"I believe it would be a good thing to further unfold the possibility of being critical in pointing out weaknesses and incompleteness of individual systemic solutions. It is not a good thing to describe any raising of these issues as opposition to the system or attack on the system, and such sounds have been heard in the country recently. In this, the constructive criticism of individual systemic solutions should be separated from those which represent attack on the fundamental bases of the system. In fact, it seems to me that some weaknesses in individual systemic solutions are taken by the opponents of the self-managing system as a reason to attack its foundations. I think that we will restrict the space of and reduce the dangers from such tendencies if, by aiming at the application of the system and systemic solutions, we actively implement and follow the possible incompleteness and weaknesses and even make some corrections. I also think that it is not good to attack some systemic solutions without our having even started to implement them in practice. This is also a problem.

"Interrepublican and provincial negotiations and coordination at the federal organs has in itself all the contradictions and characteristics of the state of socioeconomic relations and lack of unity of the market in the country. In the process of negotiations, representatives and delegates of the republics and provinces demonstrate the existing economic structure and its sociopolitical superstructure. They are restricted by the interest of these structures, by the contradiction of socioeconomic relations which is still very deep in Yugoslav society.

"The existing economic structure, social superstructure and social reproduction began and developed in conditions of crucial influence of statist socioeconomic relations and bureaucratic-technocratic manifestation of these relations; they began and developed in conditions when economic laws were curbed and the market was disunited, antarchic and outside its real function. And so political subjectivism was replacing the necessity of their action. Now these structures and this superstructure exist and operate as objective factors we must reckon with in our further development. They are with us and among us.

"Federal organs, in particular the administration, show weaknesses in the sphere of the implementation of the established policy and this reflects negatively also on the state of negotiations.

"Our federalism has up to now chiefly developed the function of distributing power, while its other functions, the so-called contractural and cooperative ones, have remained undeveloped or have been muffled. In order to go further we must open wide the paths and possibilities of negotiations and development of federalism also outside those which are realized by state organs through the distribution of power. We must develop to the full the cooperative and contractual functions of federalism, we must develop also the non-institutional forms of integration and togetherness.

"Despite all the established constitutional solutions and established statutory provisions of the LCY, President Tito's death leaves a vacuum which cannot be filled, either by an individual or by individual organs or institutions of the federation.

"This refers to that function of cohesion of his which was based on his prestige in this country and abroad and on the authority which his word had among the working people and citizens. This function can be replaced today only by a greater degree of responsibility for togetherness among the republics and provinces and the LCY as a whole. To achieve this we must pursue a decisive policy which will successfully develop and strengthen the unity of the market in the country and more seriously penetrate the development of self-management and socialist democracy.

"When concrete issues of interrepublican and provincial cooperation are at stake there is no need to reduce everything merely to negotiations and encounters at the federal organs. Various bilateral contacts between representatives of individual republics and provinces could contribute to better mutual understanding, a fuller grasp of attitudes of both sides, and this would, in my view, be of help when attitudes are being coordinated at the federal organs."

At the end of his speech, Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, pointed out the favorable development of relations between Montenegro and the neighboring countries of Albania and Italy and he stressed that Montenegro, with its endeavors to expand and promote cooperation with those countries, is fulfilling part of the obligation and the responsibility within the framework of the unified policy and relations of the SFRY with other countries.

He also spoke of the cooperation between the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the SFRY Presidency and presidencies of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and he assessed this cooperation as positive and very useful.

Mijatovic Speech

LD201850 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Report on 19 Jan speech by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Montenegro, at a meeting with local leaders]

[Text] Titograd, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--Having been informed about the political situation in Montenegro and about the overall development of the republic, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that he was impressed by the results in all areas particularly when one bore in mind the fact that this had all been achieved in extremely complex conditions, such as the inherited economic nondevelopment, broadly expressed economic problems, great difficulties caused by the catastrophic earthquakes, a low level of employment, a high level of indebtedness, a shortage of raw material and reproduction material, and the like. The efforts made by the people of Montenegro and of all social subjects, primarily by relying on their own forces, to accelerate the overall development of the republic are the guarantee that the further successful development of the republic will continue to be fulfilled in future as well.

Of course, Mijatovic stressed, our entire community in the period ahead will provide the Socialist Republic of Montenegro with material and other support within the framework of the agreed policy of faster development for economically inadequately development republics, including support in the solution of the specific requirements of Montenegro. However, most significant will be the concrete efforts made by Montenegro and by other republics to develop and encourage direct links between work organizations and to pool labor and resources on a self-managing basis proceeding from their joint interests.

When, in this context, one bears in mind the fact that Montenegro has significant economic wealth and that it has very great prospects in the area of tourism one can rightly expect that these and other possibilities will be used for accelerated development on healthy economic foundations which will, at the same time, contribute to the overall development of Yugoslavia as a whole.

Referring to the elimination of the serious consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, Mijatovic stressed that the vitality, sense of organization and togetherness of our entire self-managing society has come fully to the fore from the word go.

Everything done since the earthquake has been along the line of Tito's statement that in this case, too, full solidarity of the nations and nationalities must manifest itself as had happened always in earlier similar situations. Thanks to all-out involvement by the working people and citizens of Montenegro and of the entire Yugoslav community we are today in a position to state that a great deal has been done to eliminate the damage suffered regardless of the delay in passing the regulations and in the flow of resources which was slower in relation to the agreed dynamics.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed in particular that further social involvement, in the broader sense of the word, was required for a successful and continued realization of the rehabilitation and reconstruction program of the area which suffered. First, the adoption of the decision on the valorization of the funds and annuities of the credits and on other appropriate regulations has to be speeded up so as to remove the unfavorable consequences of the rise in prices for the reconstruction of the area which suffered in the earthquake.

Second, to encourage as quickly as possible activity toward the implementation of the SFRY Assembly recommendation on pooling resources for faster and more comprehensive elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. This also has visible reciprocal advantages because a great number of our regions are naturally and economically complementary with the area in Montenegro which suffered in the earthquake.

Speaking of the current social economic problems President Mijatovic particularly stressed that we have already attained some results which encouraged us and which opened up the scope for the further implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. Last year, for the first time after a long period, exports went up by almost one third while the growth of imports was considerably slowed down. The developments in some sectors of the economy were quiescent and the reproduction capability of the economy registered a modest growth. The agreement between the republics and provinces on the foundations of the Yugoslav plan for the next medium-term period has created a condition whereby in the first month of this year [words indistinct] medium-term plan which should represent a general framework for the stabilization efforts of the economy during the current 5-year period. In addition, we expect that an agreement between the republics and provinces on payments and the foreign currency balance sheets for this year will be concluded tomorrow.

However, we should not overrate what has been attained, and even less should we underrate the complexity and the weight of the tasks facing us in implementing the economic stabilization policy this year. Unfounded optimism and slackness could weaken the stabilization efforts we so badly need.

Apart from further efforts to strengthen the position of our economy in international commodity exchange, the struggle against inflation is the central social and economic task in the ensuing period. Not only does inflation seriously threaten the standard of living of our citizens but represents the greatest danger to the quality of our economic development and to the further promotion of self-managing socialist relations.

The slowing down of prices increases and of the cost of living cannot be attained on a long term basis with administrative restrictions, although sometimes they too are required. It can be attained mainly by increasing labor productivity and by attaining greater harmony between market demand and supply. In other words, expenditure must be brought even more into line with production possibilities. This applies particularly to investment expenditure and to other forms of expenditure which do not directly influence the standard of living of the working people. Significant production and cadre potential in our self-management system make it possible for us, with fewer investments and with greater economy of labor and resources, to achieve a stabler and qualitatively better economic growth.

In this respect the export efforts of our economy will play an increasingly important role particularly since we can no longer rely on big imports without a corresponding export cover.

Of course, all these complex tasks will be successfully resolved the more the working man in associated labor increasingly and genuinely becomes a protagonist of rights and responsibilities for the solution of our economic development. The resolution of the Yugoslav Assembly on the development policy in 1981 represents a socially agreed basis to attain these tasks and we shall have to direct our efforts to its consistent implementation, Mijatovic said.

Looking realistically our political situation is good because our working class has unanimously accepted the program of economic stabilization and is making significant efforts to devise the solutions for a number of socioeconomic and political questions. Thanks to this we have attained the results about which I have already spoken.

The consistent policy of brotherhood and unity and of the equality of nations and nationalities and of the republics and provinces has strengthened our socialist togetherness even more. It is precisely in this that all our nations and nationalities and our working class as a whole see broad possibilities for their individual and joint progress. This explains the specific phenomenon whereby we have a good political situation in conditions of a high inflation rate and of the other economic difficulties and problems I have already mentioned. This shows that in addition to economic and other factors the political situation in our country is influenced by the political maturity of our masses, their involvement in the solution of social problems, their confidence in our system and their belief in the future.

However, if we overcome the economic difficulties and problems we are facing more slowly and if they persist over a longer period of time it is normal to expect that this will influence the political situation and the mood of the people and of the working class.

In the struggle for stabilization so far we have attained initial results and have gained invaluable experience.

The knowledge is increasingly coming to the fore that the struggle for higher productivity and for greater economy of work and economic operations is in the center of the struggle for stabilization. I am stressing the fact that this side of our results has already been understood by the world and this strengthens the confidence of our partners in economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. At the same time this is a signpost as to how we should work and conduct ourselves in future.

Of course this implies the mobilization of our entire society, particularly of organized socialist forces, primarily the LCY, in the struggle for the realisation of the stabilization program in every environment and for further affirmation of the initiatives of the working class and of working people and citizens in all the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management.

Mijatovic referred in particular to the system and practice of social negotiations and self-management agreement-seeking and particularly to the negotiations between the republics and provinces as the most democratic form of coordinating postures and interests on the federal level. He stressed that this method of resolving the most important questions of our community is assuming an increasingly important place in the functioning of our political system. The agreements and accords attained recently on the issues which represent the backbone of the development of our country for the ensuing 5-year period have confirmed the strength and the readiness to resolve jointly all the questions.

This represents a great encouragement and a guarantee that in future too we shall successfully overcome even the most complex problems. For this reason an agreed coordination of interests, the most efficient implementation of what has been agreed and the ensuring of general progress in a self-managing way is of enormous importance both for our internal relations and for Yugoslavia's reputation in the world.

The experience that has been gained shows that exclusivity, political rivalry and the still overemphasized influence of executive and administrative organs are overcome in the process of negotiations and agreement-seeking. This process opens up realistic possibilities for the future even more efficient and even more meaningful coordination of stands. Experience should help us understand each other better and respect different real (?interests) and more fully understand the interests of the community and involve ourselves jointly in the attainment of both individual and general objectives. This requires political realism in measuring special and joint interests and in coordinating what is objectively possible with what is attainable. Mijatovic stressed in particular that negotiations and agreement-seeking must be constantly promoted both in their essential and methodological sense. One of the basic conditions to achieve this is to develop the municipalities, republics and provinces as self-management sociopolitical communities. It is also indispensable that associated labor, delegate bodies and sociopolitical organizations be included in this process more directly. Actions in good time and efficiency, comprehensive operations and economic purpose are also expected from negotiations and agreement-seeking.

Cvijetin Mijatovic noted that the substance of negotiations and agreement-seeking, understood in this way, is of primary strategic importance for the further promotion of relations in the federation and for the future all-embracing development of our community on self-managing foundations.

This is why this principle has no alternative and must become everyone's basic way of life and conduct in the development of equal reciprocal relations, socialist togetherness and mutual solidarity on the broadest democratic basis.

Mijatovic made a very positive assessment of the present efforts and concrete measures taken in all social structures and at all levels in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro in order to implement Tito's initiative about collective work and responsibility as consistently as possible. Having stressed that Tito's initiative represented a demand by all our society for further democratization and the widest possible socialization of our policy on self-management foundations and had been accepted in a plebiscite manner Mijatovic stressed that its consistent implementation was most closely tied to the further promotion of self-management and of delegate decision-making.

Its most efficient possible implementation must be tackled in a concrete way and creatively proceeding from everything achieved so far in the development of our socio-economic and political system, and also from the experience we have gained.

In this context some positive results have been attained both in some federal organs and in organizations but the fact must be borne in mind that this is a long-term process which implies very organized work and the investment of great social effort. The impending constitutional changes will open even broader prospects in this direction which makes social subjects even more duty-bound to operate efficiently and consistently in this direction.

In this connection, Mijatovic also stressed the great importance of the forthcoming third congress of self-managers from which a major concrete contribution to the further promotion of the system of self-management as a whole is expected.

Mijatovic agreed with the positive assessment made by Milatovic on cooperation between the SFRY Presidency and the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. He stressed that this was one of the important components of collective decision-making in the federation and in the consolidation of its cohesion on the basis of full equality. On his part he added that in future this cooperation must be expanded and enhanced more in keeping with constitutional commitments and powers.

In this context it would be very useful if the presidencies of socialist republics and autonomous socialist provinces were to fufill even more the initiative of bringing up the questions and the problems confronting individual republics and provinces whose solution calls for negotiations. This should be done all the more since comprehensive and efficient cooperation between the SFRY Presidency and the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, in addition to the existing cooperation between the assemblies and executive councils, is one of the important conditions for a timely and realistic solution of most diverse questions important to the federation and to all the republics and autonomous provinces, or to each of them separately. Cooperation between the republics and provinces and their negotiations on the federal level will be faster, more complete, more meaningful and better understood if they develop comprehensive mutual cooperation, stressed Mijatovic.

Speaking of current international relations Cvijetin Mijatovic pointed out the reasons for (?many) focal points of crises and conflicts, the continued arms race, difficult economic problems and others, which make the situation in the world very complex and alarming. Particular reference was made to the armed conflict in the Middle East and to the need to put an end to armed actions and to tackle th solution of conflicts exclusively by peaceful means.

In discussing broader international problems during the past few decades Cvijetin Mijatovic also pointed out some profound and positive transformations.

Special attention is paid to the present stable and sound position of Yugoslavia in the world, Mijatovic stressed. In this connection reference was made to progress in relations with our neighbors, to Yugoslavia's activity in the direction of strengthening the role of the policy of nonalignment in the world, to our relations with nonaligned countries with European and other countries, especially the great powers, and to the world's trust in the policy of Yugoslavia formulated with Tito at its head, as a lasting orientation of our country. There are fresh confirmations, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, that our nonaligned position and policy and our self-management socialist system--regardless of whether they are in themselves liked by others or they are not--represent the respected reality which has been built into a broader international framework as a factor of its balance and stability.

On this occasion, too, it was stressed that the positions and the role of Yugoslavia in the world depends to the greatest possible extent on ourselves, on our unity which, it was said, has become even stronger, and on our consistent effort to solve our economic problems and strengthen our self-management relations successfully.

Visit to Cetinje

LD210004 Zagreb Domestic Service to Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] On the second day of their stay in Montenegro, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, visited Cetinje this morning. The president of the Cetinje municipality briefed Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic on the socioeconomic conditions in Cetinje. Accompanied by Velkjo Milatovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, and Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly, Mijatovic and Zarkovic then viewed the Montenegrin Arts Museum and the treasuries of the monastery. The high-ranking guests will visit Bar and Ulcinj today.

Visit to Bar, Ulcinj

LD202108 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpts] After visiting Cetinje this morning, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid a visit to Bar and Ulcinj. The high-ranking guests and their associates were briefed on the topical socioeconomic situation in these municipalities and on the progress of renovation following the disastrous earthquake. Mijatovic Zarkovic and their hosts looked around Bar harbor, which suffered great damage in the earhquake, and inquired about its renovation.

The guests were briefed in Ulcinj on the efforts toward overcoming the consequences of the earthquake as soon as possible, particularly in tourism, which is the municipality's chief economic industry, for whose development exceptional conditions exist. The guests were also informed about the plans for renewal and promotion of tourism on the Montenegrin coast, which also had a great many visitors last season.

Visit to University

LD211958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--This morning, on the third day of their stay in Montenegro, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic, who were accompanied by Veluko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Dr Bozina Ivanovic, republican secretary for education, science and culture; Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly; and by Vojo Raizevic, secretary of the League of Communists Muncipal Committee, visited the Veljko Vlahovic University in Titograd.

During the conversation Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic displayed special interest in the working conditions at the university, in the standard of living of the students, in the reasons for poor study efficiency in some faculties, in the possibility of faster and firmer links between the faculties and associated labor, and also in some other topical questions of the development of higher education.

Yesterday and today Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic and Veljko Milatovic had brief meetings Cetinje with the metropolitan of Montenegro and of the littoral, Danilo; and in Titograd with Hadzi Idris Demirovic, chairman of the Council of Elders of the Islamic community for Montenegro.

Departure for Belgrade

LD212244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Titograd, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the presidency, this afternoon left for Belgrade after a 3-day visit to Montenegro. At the airport at Golubovici, Mijatovic and Zarkovic were seen off by Veljko Milatovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Zivorad Lazarevic, commander of the Titograd military area; and Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 22 JAN

LD222158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee met in Belgrade today to consider the basic elements connected with preparation of the concept of ideopolitical contents and manner of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

The proposal of this document was explained in the introductory report by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The agenda of today's session of the LCY Central Committee also includes a report on the implementation of conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the tasks of the League of Communists concerning the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work, responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

Before starting on the agenda, the Central Committee elected a working presidium which will handle today's session. Helena Stanosevic, Nazmi Mikulovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dusan Dragosavac and Lazar Mojsov were elected to the working presidium.

The first participant in the debate, Jozef Smole, supported Lazar Mojsov's report and the proposed concept of preparations for the 12th congress. In this connection, he proposed to pay greater attention to the LCY program adopted at the seventh congress in 1958. In the preparations for the 12th congress, Smole said, it is necessary to establish an organic link with the program which has endured the test of time and whose basic theoretical premises have proved to be correct. It would be useful to see what we have and what we have not implemented from this program and what should be perhaps necessary to add and to complete. This does not mean that it should be completed already at the 12th congress but it would be useful to adopt a decision on the preparations for the completion of this program in keeping with the changes which have occurred since the seventh congress.

Smole then proposed to establish in a positive manner how much has been implemented of the decisions and resolutions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and of Edvard Kardelj's theses on the basic directions of our development. In other words, it is necessary to confront the reality and shortcomings and at the same time to overcome the practice that so-called sensitive themes are discussed in narrow circles. This means a step forward in the socialization of our domestic policy, with no taboo subjects and all problems discussed publicly. In conclusion, Smole proposed to prepare a better timetable for the holding of republican congresses and conferences of the autonomous provinces, as well as of the conference of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, so that each one of these gatherings will get a greater echo in our country.

The basic question we must answer during the preparations for the 12th congress is how close is the League of Communists to the self-managing and political actions of the broad masses. This means, Nijaz Dizdarevic emphasized, a critical and creative analysis of the implementation of the leading ideoplitical role of the League of Communists, an assessment of the implementation of democratic centralism and the entire democratic relations within the League of Communists, our level of organization for activity in new conditions and so on. The best assessment of the past period and the determination of further tasks will be obtained, he emphasized, if we ensure the widest possible mobilization of communists and other working people in the congress preparations.

It is very important to emphasize that the preparations for the third congress of self-managers also represent preparations for the party congress. Not only will the 12th congress use the stances (?adopted) by the highest forum of self-managers but the preparations too should run simultaneously, "noting" the problems and determining the tasks of the communists and organized socialist forces for their solution.

After the debate on the first point of the agenda, the LCY Central Committee adopted the proposed basic elements for the preparation of the concept of ideopolitical content and manner of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

In continuation of the session, the LCY Central Committee also adopted a decision to set up five commissions to prepare draft documents and to carry out other preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and appointed Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Dusan Dragosavac, Dragoslav Culafic and Milojko Drulovic as their chairmen.

After the introductory report by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, the first to speak was Kolj Siroka who was particularly interested in the modification of the stance contained in the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on collective leadership which concerned the mandate of the president of the Federal Executive Council. Answering this question, Dr Dragosavac said that there is much discussion about this in the constitutional commission as well as in the federation, republics and provinces and, of course, in corresponding bodies of the sociopolitical organizations. He also recalled that the stance is adopted in this debate that there is no reason to touch the essential premises of the Constitution, including the position of the Federal Executive Council of, consequently, the mandate of its president. Another element is also the fact that the SFRY Assembly is in continuous session and that the Federal Executive Council and its president are thus under constant control of the delegate Assembly.

Today's session ended with the adoption of the minutes of the previous 15th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Commissions Set Up

LD222242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--On the basis of the LCY Statute and on the proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision on setting up commissions which will prepare draft documents and carry out other preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and on the appointment of their chairmen. According to this decision, in order to prepare corresponding material and draft documents and to carry out other preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the following commissions are being set up:

--Commission for the preparation of the draft political report on the work of the LCY Central Committee and on the basic characteristics of the LCY's activity. Chairman: Stane Dolanc;

--Commission for organizational and statutory questions of the LCY. Chairman: Branko Mikulic;

--Commission for the preparation of the draft resolution of the 12th congress. Chairman: Dusan Dragosavac;

--Commission for propaganda activity and information in the course of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Chairman: Dobroslav Culafic;

--Commission for organizational preparations of the 12th LCY Congress. Chairman: Milojko Drulovic.

In agreement with the Central Committees of the League of Communists of the republics, provincial committees of the League of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the LCY Central Committee Presidium is empowered to nominate the composition of these commissions and to determine more precisely their task and organization of work.

KRAGUJEVAC ASSEMBLY DISMISSES LEADING OFFICIALS

LD222020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Summary] Kragujevac, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--At their session today, the delegates of all the three assemblies of the Kragujevac Municipal Assembly dismissed Dr Borivoje Petrovic and Dragisa Dragojlovic from the posts of president of the Municipal Assembly and President of the Executive Council respectively. Thus the delegates altered the original proposed agenda of the session according to which they should have made known their views on the resignations submitted by the two officials owing to errors in carrying out their functions. M lutin Miljevic was elected acting president of the Municipal Assembly until the elections in 2 months' time. Zivorad Milicevic was elected acting president of the executive council for the same period.

The delegates were guided in their decision by the assessments made by basic organizations of the League of Communists about the actions by Borivoje Petrovic and Dragisa Dragojlovic having exceeded the frameworks of socialist morale and of their authority as officials. This had led to many weaknesses in the functioning of the delegate system and the resulting relations and manifested weaknesses had become a serious hindrance to the further development of the town.

The delegates decided on a different, more severe, course at today's session than originally envisaged because the debate at the party grassroots had demonstrated that the two officials had been the ones most responsible for the accumulation of negative phenomena and the creation of a climate in which leaderist behavior had been made possible.

The session also brought up the possibility of one of its forthcoming sessions being devoted to an analysis of the delegate activity hitherto and in particular to the method of work, in order to avoid repetition of the conditions which had led to non-self-managing decision-making and other omissions.

KURTOVIC DISCUSSES WORK OF SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--In the Sarajevo television "Topical Wednesday" program Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, tonight answered some questions on the activity and work of the socialist alliance in the struggle for development of socialist self-management relations. During his conversation with Rado Budalic, Sarajevo television chief and editor in charge, Todo Kurtovic spoke on, among other things, the Socialist Alliance's contribution to the genuine consolidation of the power of the working class. With its very existence, the Socialist Alliance, he said, provides broad support for the authority of the people. In this function it emerges as a national front and it is developing in this role.

Going on to speak about the working sections of the Socialist Alliance, Todo Kurtovic said that the sections themselves are significant for (?our) greater affirmation, as is the concept of the alliance.

As he said, it is important that these should not be some kind of rigidly formed bodies with permanent members, but that they should be flexibly composed of representatives of institutions and individuals, and their program should in fact be desire, proposal and initiative of all those who are invited to take part in the work of sections. Any separation from the principles of work and organization--whether in the program or the organization--would introduce certain elements of forum work. This is significant everywhere but particularly, I should say, in the municipal and local organization, where everyone wants to and can participate indirectly in the most clear way in raising initiatives and taking the social initiative.

At the same time, sections are where various, sometimes even contradictory, views can be presented. One question was: Is something that we could call opposition activity sometimes inserted here in an organized way?

Kurtovic said that if sections are not the place where various views are presented, those views which could be divergent, or, objectively speaking, where differences must exist, would not constitute socialist alliance. That would probably lead to a meeting place of people holding the same views and who cooperate successfully. But the genuine political efficiency and range would be lacking. For this reason, the Socialist Alliance must broaden its scope to all wanting to participate actively, even to those who are standing on the sidelines or who are trying to conduct debates, for instance, in individual papers, bypassing the Socialist Alliance. And as far as these opposition forces are concerned, my impression is--I am not sure to what extent I am right--that they do not wish to appear in the Socialist Alliance at all. In fact, in their attacks they aim at the League of Communists and they do not accept what our political life is offering. They do not talk about it often, but they do more or less represent it as something which disguises their real ambitions and their real objectives, that is to say, it disguises what they want. One can ask: Why?

In my view, because they are afraid of the genuine interests of the people. All this is a recognizable phenomenon and in view of this very fact, a broad rejection of everything that is unacceptable and not based on the interests of the people occurs along a broad front. It is my belief that these forces will behave in a destructive and group way and that they will direct themselves toward attacks on individual forums and individual bodies of the League of Communists or individual institutions, and that they will never incorporate themselves into the work of the sections, and even less into the work of local organizations and the like.

ORIENTATION OF IDEOPOLITICAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

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[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--The commission of the town conference of the League of Communists organization for ideological education and theoretical work and the council of the Marxist center have held joint meeting to consider the proposed orientation program of ideopolitical education in the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Belgrade in 1981.

It was assessed in the debate that in the past period great importance was attached to the ideological work in the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Belgrade and that the focus of ideopolitical training and Marxist education was transferred to the basic organizations. It was emphasized that the contents of the ideological-educational work emanated from the current socioeconomic situation and from the tasks of the communists in Belgrade in the struggle for further development of socialist self-management. The tasks of socioeconomic stabilization, self-managing organization and the ability to achieve the most successful possible functioning of the self-management system represent the most important tasks.

Accepting this resolute orientation of the League of Communists, the meeting also referred to the protagonists of anarcholiberalist, nationalist and other self-managing convictions who are attacking all values achieved in the development of our self-managing, socialist society. To this end, they use untruthful and arbitrary assessments about our social situation. They talk of an alleged lack of freedom in our country, of hidden and public censorship, monopoly of information media, alleged dogmatism of political centers and constitutional structures of society, an alleged clash between intelligentsia and the working class, and so on. In essence, they advocate a political system without the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other organized socialist forces.

Regardless of their small number and minor influence, our public must be acquainted with anarcholiberalist and other anti-self-managing and hostile activities. Our public has thus been informed about Djilas' hostile activity, about the essence of the initiative to publish the magazine JAVNOST [PUBLIC], and so on. A group of former professors of the faculty of philosophy has been especially active recently. Recent cases of this hostile activity include the article by Mihajlo Markovic in the magazine ALTERNATIVE and Ljubomir Tadic's interview for WIENER TAGEBUCH which did not refrain from openly attacking self-management, Comrade Tito, the League of Communists and achievements of our revolution. The essence of this activity is old and known but the attacks are being organized with greater fury. The reason is obvious. As they do not enjoy support in the country, they are seeking allies in those foreign circles which are against the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

VARIATIONS TO DRAGOSAVAC ON STAND ON POLAND

The following variations to the item entitled "Dragosavac Discusses Stand on Poland in Kosovo," published in the 16 January 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 2, are taken from BORBA of 15 January:

On page I 3, the BORBA version of the second and third paragraphs reads:

"Presenting the positions of our country at the League of Communists on some individual events in the world, Dr Dragosavac repeated our known principles in connection with the events in and around Poland:

" 'As communists and as a socialist country, we will extend, as much as we can, our moral and material support to Poland's party and state leadership in resolving the crisis that has arisen. We will do that without any interference in their internal affairs, without making any suggestions from the sidelines, and in doing so we would wish that all others abide by that. That will be the best assistance to Poland and its communists.

" 'In this connection I wish to note that in our country and at times also in our press there have been things that are not in accord with these principled positions of ours. The criticism of "real socialism" at times fails to sufficiently see the presence and activities of other forces. However, in that respect we must stay principled to the end, for we won our struggle against Cominformism and Stalinism without making any concessions to some other forces. We remained consistent to socialist principles. We must also adhere to that in relation to others. Therefore, our sympathies are not directed to anything that is or could be antisocialist.'"